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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

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Covers at Rs. 5 each.
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VOL. IV. NO. 164 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
July				
16th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
23rd "	Khiva	9000	.....	...
30th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th Aug.	Mandala	8000	.....	...
13th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
20th "	Kashmir	9000	.....	...
27th "	Salsette	6000	Kaisari-Hind	11500
3rd Sept.	Caledonia	8000	.....	...
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
17th "	Khyber	9000	.....	...
24th "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
1st Oct.	Nagoya	7000	.....	...
8th "	Karmala	9000	.....	...
15th "	Khiva	9000	.....	...
22nd "	Arabia	8000	.....	...
29th "	Nellore	7000	.....	...

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
28th July	Malta	7000	Kashgar	9000
24th Aug.	Sardinia	7000	Arabia	8000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer.	Destination:
12th July	Dwarka	Karachi P. Gulf (fast mail.)
18th "	Dilwara	East & South Africa via Seychelles.

For later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL
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ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.
FUNDS Rs. 5,00,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID Rs. 4,50,00,000
The Question of the Moment!
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the 'ORIENTAL' without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security
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Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY". Bombay.

When you are in the market for Kaminia Oil, see that you get KAMINIA OIL and no other.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
Anatolia	B	2847		22ndJuly
City of Paris	A & C	9000		26th July
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250		14thAug.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	16th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles ...	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool ...	600	90	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool		942	...	712

Special rates for B Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

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Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
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KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
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LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
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NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—The Japanese Stores.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	8th July	16th July
Penang Maru	S. Knshibiki	5280	12th July	22nd July
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	22nd July	3rd Aug.
Totomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	2nd Aug.	14th Aug.
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	7th August	19th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN,

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe	6th July	1st July
Shibetoru Maru	3376	T. Takemura	11th July	10th July
Malay Maru ..	4515	S. Nemoto	13th July	24th July
Saigon Maru ..	4353	Y. Yamamoto	22nd July	2nd Aug.
Inaho Maru ..	3939	D. Ogawa	26th July	6th Aug.
Java Maru ..	4439	D. Fuchigami	8th Aug	19th Aug.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegraph.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S
THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.
Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Fry's Fancy Boxes.
Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.
FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.
Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,00
Paid-up Capital £562,50
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,50
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,300,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hong Kong
Rangoon	Quala-Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Peking
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Medan	Manila	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Fund .....M... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discount.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager

KAMINIA OIL is a food to your hair restoring it soft and silky. Use it and test. A

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

KAIKINI
OFFERS
LIBERAL
OUTTURN
METHINKS
IN
ADVERTISING

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND

LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the share of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

PURCHASE and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED", "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts

Terms Moderate. 4529

WANTED

WANTED—A GRADUATE (Physics or Chemistry) as assistant on Rs. 60 p.m.—Apply P. N. MENON, B.A., Mission High School, Honavar, N. Canara. 4605.

WANTED.—TELEGRAPH INSPECTOR on Rs. 75 L. E. E. having Specialized in Telegraphy and Telephony will do, Apply to Box No. 964 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4608

WANTED.—A COMPETENT SALESMAN for a good local Mill. Should have experience in fancy, dyed and bleached cloth and hosiery. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 965 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4610

WANTED.—A secondhand LANCASHIRE BOILER 30' by 8' with working pressure more than 150 lbs. in good working order Intending sellers to apply to the MORADABAD SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD. 4609

WANTED.—A GRADUATE strong in French and English. Pay Rs. 60—5—80. Apply sharp with testimonials to the Manager, New English School, Nadiad. 4584

WANTED.—PUPILS for Kindergarten class.

Apply to Box No. 1009, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

WANTED—3 GRADUATES or UNDERGRADUATES and 2 MATRICULATED ASSISTANTS with 3 to 4 years, business experience. Applications of persons without above qualifications will not be considered. Apply, with copies of testimonials stating lowest salary expected. Age and Nationality to Box No. 966, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4615

WANTED.—A FEMALE COMPOUNDER for Shree Samajcooverbai Women's Hospital. Pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 per mensem with free quarters. Apply (with testimonials) stating age and experience to

DEWAN,
Chhota Udepur State.
(Rewa Kantha Agency). 4599

WANTED A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Bar State Medical Department. Starting salary Rs. 35 per month, plus Rs. 7 as provident fund p.m., free quarters and joining expenses according to State rules.—Applications stating age, together with copies of diploma, to be immediately addressed to the STATE SURGEON, Barwani State (C. I.), via Mhow. 1 1003.

WANTED—A qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a temporary post for two years on Rs. 250 per month. Applicants having experience in the erection and working of machinery for Agricultural and Industrial undertakings and trained in England or America need apply: those having knowledge of Mining or Geology will be preferred. Send applications to the undersigned with testimonials within a fortnight.

(Sd.) MANIBAL B. NANAVATI,
Director of Commerce,
Baroda State, Baroda.

Baroda, 5th July, 1916 4586

FOR SALE

ROVER MOTOR CYCLE USERS.—We have a quantity of spare parts for Rovers for sale cheap.
W. H. THORNS & Co., Bombay. 4577

BEBE PEUGEOT MOTOR CAR OWNERS.—We have stocks of spare parts for quick disposal cheap.
W. H. THORNS & Co., Bombay. 4577

FOR SALE.—One ELECTRIC DYNAMO MACHINE, 19 Killowatt, 100 Volts and Belt Drive, Direct Current, maker J. P. Hall.

One ELECTRIC DYNAMO MACHINE, 17 Killowatt, 230 Volts, Direct coupled to a Steam Engine at 100 lbs. pressure. Makers—Union Electric Co. Apply to the MANAGER,
Crown Mill, Parel. 4607

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Immediately ground floor and second floor fully open to sea of House No. 6, Dadyseth Hall Chowpatty. Apply J. S. ENTY, within. 4614.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706

NOTICES.

ESSAY ON AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

A PRIZE OF RS. 150.

SOME sympathisers of Indian agriculture in Cambridge have decided to award a prize of Rs. 150 (in cash or in any other form desired by the candidate) to the best essay on "Agricultural Co-operation in the Bombay Presidency" with a view to promote interest in the study of agricultural co-operation in the Bombay Presidency.

The essay should necessarily embody discussion on the following points among others:

(1) Opportunities for co-operation
(a) in any one of the following five parts of the Bombay Presidency: Deccan, Karnatak, Konkan, Gujerath or Sindh;
(b) in different branches of agriculture; showing briefly the nature and extent of the advantage that may be secured by co-operation.

(2) Methods of agricultural co-operation prevailing before the advent of modern co-operative movement, if any, with suggestions as to whether any of them can be revived.

(3) Examination of the principal types of co-operative societies existing in the Bombay Presidency.

(4) Difficulties in the way of development and practical hints as to their removal.

(5) Future lines of progress (While indicating possible developments generally, the candidate should treat in detail some particular branch of agricultural organisation, such as dairying, manure supply, implement supply, seed supply, sale of cotton, etc., which seems to him to hold out special promise).

(6) Brief indication of the share that can be taken by the agricultural associations in the co-operative movement.

Stress will be laid on the original facts collected and on independence of thought.

References to the official statements and to the previous literature on the subject will be considered necessary. A bibliography of the literature consulted should be given at the end of the essay.

The essay is open to competition for all persons interested in the study of Agricultural Co-operation in the Bombay Presidency.

The essay will be examined by a body of judges composed of:

1. The Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency.
2. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies Bombay Presidency.
3. Mr. V. H. Gonehalli, M.A. (Cantab.).
4. Mr. G. K. Deodhar, M.A.
5. Prof. V. G. Kale, M.A.

The essay should be printed, typed or written in a legible hand, and should be sent to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, so as to reach him on or before the 31st August, 1917.

The essay should not bear the name of the candidate but only a motto. The name of the candidate together with the motto should be communicated to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency.

The winning essay will become the absolute property of the prize-givers.

The essays of those candidates who have not secured the prize will not be returned. 4552

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ABDULLA HAJI AHMED PATHAN of Bombay has contracted to sell to our client the property at Kumbharwada outside the Fort mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 11 Hummum Street, Fort within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purhacse will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1951, New No. 9085 Old Survey No. 1/219 and New Survey No. 4940 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 7611, Street No. 155-157 and containing by admeasurement 126 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Kumbharwada Street, on or towards the North by common gully and beyond that a property of Meghbai widow of Dayal Mathuradas and on or towards the South by the property of Bhimabai widow of Vithoba Mahadeo all which all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1916.

PURNANAND & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorney

4611.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Scrip for three shares Nos. 11460 to 11462 the MANDRA-BHON RAILWAY Co., ltd., standing in the name of Mr. RAMCND HIRACHAND BHANDAR KOWTHER has been lost, stolen or mislead. Due notice of same has been given to the ents of the said Company. The Public are reby warned against purchasing or dealing with the shares in any way but are recnd to give information about them to the undersigned.

RAMCHAND HIRACHAND BHANR KOWTHER,
Bahie Peth, lapur.

Dated 11th July 1916. 4613

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

NOTICES

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN APPEAL FROM ITS INSOLVENCY.

APPEAL NO. 32 OF 1915.
NO. 563 OF 1913.

Re. BASANTRAM LILARAM MULTANI and others. ..... Insolvents.
KHIMCHAND ISHWARDAS, a firm and others. ..... Petitioning creditors.
and
THAVARDAS TARACHAND ..... Respondent.
THAVARDAS TARACHAND ..... Appellant.
v.
KHIMCHAND ISHWARDAS, a firm and others. ..... Respondents.
and
Appeal No. 53 of 1915.
No. 563 of 1913.
CHIMANDAS TULSIDAS ..... Appellant.
v.
KHIMCHAND ISHWARDAS, a firm and others. ..... Respondents.

BE it known to all and to whom it is concerned that by a consent decree made in above appeals Numbers 32 and 33 of 1915, in Insolvency Petition No. 563 of 1913 Re. Basantram Lilaram and others insolvents bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1915, it was ordered and declared as follows:—

(1) That the Official Assignee be and he was thereby appointed a trustee in place and stead of the Trustee mentioned in scheme referred to in and annexed to the order passed by the Insolvency Court dated the 14th day of September, 1914, (2 that Thavardas Tarachand thereby undertook to assign and convey to the Official Assignee as such Trustee as aforesaid all his right, title and interest in his properties ancestral or otherwise at Gambat and all his right, title and interest if any in the properties wherever situated as also the assets and outstandings of the firm of Tarachand Chhelaram for the benefit of the creditors of the firm of Tarachand Chhellaram and that such assignment and conveyance was to be without prejudice to his contention that he was not a partner in the said firm of Tarachand Chellaram at the date of its adjudication or the 23rd day of October 1913. (3) that Chimandas Tulsidas and Hookmaram Khimchand thereby undertook to convey and assign to the said Official Assignee all their right, title and interest in their own properties ancestral or otherwise in Gambat as well a all the properties wherever situated and the assets and the outstandings belonging to the firm of Tarachand Chhellaram including the right, title, and interest of Basantram Flaram as a partner in the said firm (4) that the said Thavardas Tarachand Chimandas Tulsidas and Hookmatral Khimchand thereby undertook to procure and hand over to the said Trustee the books of account of the firm of Tarachand Chhellaram of Gambt for the Samwat years 1968, 1969, and 1975) that in the event of the aforsaid deed being executed and acts performed within six weeks from the sealing of the said deed both the abovementioned appeals be allowed except as to the order for costs (6) that the provisions of the said scheme do remain in full force and effect except as hereinbefore provided (7) that in the default of the aforesaid deeds or any of them being executed or acts done within the said period of 6 weeks the appeal of Chimandas No. 33 of 1915 do stand dismissed and the respondent costs of that appeal when taxed and noted in the margin thereof be recovered from the assets of the firm of Tarachand Chhellaram and that the appeal of Thavardas No. 53 of 1915 be set down for final disposal (8) that if no such default as aforesaid occurred the respective costs of all parties throughout of both appeals including the costs in the Lower Court when taxed and noted in the margin thereof should come out of the sets of the said firm of Tarachand Chhellam and (9) that if no such default as aforeid occurred the costs of the aforesaid conveyances and assignments of all the respecti parties should be paid out of the assets of the said firm of Tarachand Chhellaram.

Date this 10th day of July 1916.

BHAIANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for B. N. Lang Esq.
4612 Trustee.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDNARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 821 OF 1913.

(1) ABDUL KADAR ABDULLA HAJI AWOOD, a minor, under the age 18 years by his mother and next friend Rukhiabai, wife of Abdulla Abdul Rahim, (2) RUKHIABAI wife of Abdulla Abdul Rahim and 3) ABDULLA ABDUL RAHIM, a merchant, all of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedans, residing at Chhas Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

1) HORMASJI NUSSERWANJI VAKIL, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, an attorney of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Nepean Sea Road, (2) SOOLIMAN ABDUL WAHED of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan merchant residing at Bellasis Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and (3) CASSAM RAHIMTULLA, of Bombay Cutchi Mahomedan, merchant, carrying on business at Hummum Street, Fort ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree and Decretal Order of Reference to Commissioner of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of March, 1916. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Abdoola Haji Dawood, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 11th day of November, 1901, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claim and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said Order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1916.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

4571

FOR RHEUMATISM
USE
ASIATIC BALM
BEAR BRAND.
Send for a bottle to-day.
Prices As. 8 and As. 12.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

SALE THIS-DAY AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.). AUCTION SALE OF 46 BALES SHEETINGS AND 11 BALES DHOTIES.

THIS-DAY TUESDAY, the 11th July, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 52 Medows Street, by order of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Girdharlal Kantilal of Moolji Jetha Market:—

Bales	Description.	Stamp No.	Inches and yds.	Pieces	Net Lbs.
1	Sheeting	19235	42×38	43	455
1	do	14255	32×35	50	338
3	do.	1300	46×33	140	1895
8	do.	1400	39×33	400	3976
1	do.	1500	39×36	50	506
9	do.	1600	41×3.	450	4662
7	do.	1700	45×36	350	38892
14	do.	6000	36×24	834	5211
2	do.	8000	36×24	120	947
	C. L. S.				
1	Dhoties	415	38×54	800	1051
2	do.	416	38×60	398	585
1	do.	417	39×74	200	326
2	do.	1-6	42×84	391	601
2	do.	187	42×74	3.6	594

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of sale at the Godown of Poona Cotton and Silk Mill at Poona.

GANDHI, & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th July, 1916.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 13th day of July, 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by public action at their sale rooms the following:—

By order of the concerned.
4 cases agricultural machineries.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting purchaser.

1 case 216 dozen collars, Bond St., Royal Round Atlas, 89 Condianthian, Alfred, Road, Martus and 42 dozen soft collars and 4½ dozen tennis shirts.

1 case 16 leather hand bags sizes 12in. to 18 in.

1 case 31 dozen soft collars linen and silk fronted.

A lot of crockery consisting of bowls, flower pots, jars, gum pots, plates, fruit plates, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th July, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY.

FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

POPULAR STARS IN EVERY FILM:
GRACE CUNARD & FRANCIS FORD
in
"PHANTOM ISLAND."

A man, his fiancee and their servant are wrecked on an island. The sole survivor of a wreck, who owns a great treasure, lives here. The servant tries to kill the "phantom" for the sake of his gold, but the others save him. A rescue party then comes on the scene and all ends happily.

The same stars in
"HIS MAJESTY DICK TURPIN."

A splendid 2-reel comedy. A prince sorrows for the lot of his royal uncle's overtaxed peasants and becomes a highwayman to help them pay the taxes. The king's daughter finds him out but loves him so his secret is safe.

CLEO MADISON in
"EXTRAVAGANCE."

A long society drama showing what difficulties an extravagant woman gets into through dressing and living beyond her means. This film teaches a fine war time lesson in economy.

The very latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
showing Recent Cinema Portraits of Lord Kitchener—the late General Gallieni—Society at London War Sale etc.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, As. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

LOOKOUT FOR FUTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS:

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application.

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
A Sensational Attraction!
A Sensational Attraction!

Commencing from to-night Dr. Bodie will appear
TWICE NIGHTLY! At 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
6-30 and 9-30 p.m. TWICE NIGHTLY!
Prices at 9-30 p.m. Rs. 5 to 8 annas. At 6-30 Rs. 3 to 8 annas.

LAST TWO NIGHTS! LAST TWO NIGHTS!
A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

DR. WALFORD BODIE.
THE ELECTRIC WIZARD. Scotland's Greatest Entertainer and Bloodless Surgeon.

Dr. WALFORD BODIE has been challenged by a well known local Electrician that he cannot pass 30,000 Volts through his body. Dr. BODIE will prove this by

"CAGE OF DEATH"
AND RISK INCINERATION.

This daring and foolhardy act was immortalised by Mr. Justice Darling in the High Court, London, where his Lordship's own Expert Electrician had to admit on his oath that DR. BODIE passed 30,000 Volts through his body in the presence of 12 Jurymen and the Clerk of the Court, a feat he had never known anyone to accomplish or dare perform. DR. BODIE will make a direct contact with the LIVE WIRES and transform Galvanised wire into MOLTEN METAL while the enormous current passes through his body—truly THE SIGHT OF A LIFETIME

DR. BODIE invites the presence on the stage of 12 gentlemen well versed in Electricity to watch the experiment closely.

DR. WALWORD BODIE will also perform some MORE MIRACULOUS CURES.

AND FULL VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME.

HALF PRICE MATINEE TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271
A "Gold Rooster" Play in Five Parts.
HAZEL KIRKE
THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER.
FEATURING
That Fascinating and World-Renowned Actress.
PEARL WHITE
Supported by Bruce Macrae, William Riley Hatch and Creighton Hale.

A charming society drama, full of human pathos. For a moving picture story of passion and emotion, with love at the last, we can thoroughly recommend it.

QUALITY AI & A PLOT THAT GRIPS

3 Shows Nightly,—6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10, 10-15 to 11-45.
Prize Shows,—Saturday and Sunday, 5 to 6-30.

SKATING RINK
OPEN DAILY.

PRACTICE SESSION 8 to 9 a.m.
Ditto (for Ladies) 9-30 to 10-30 a.m.
CHILDREN'S MATINEE every Saturday 4 to 5 p.m.
EVENING SESSION 6 to 8.
NIGHT SESSION 9-30 to 11-30.
SUNDAY MORNING SESSION 9 to 11.
SUNDAY EVENING SESSION for Parsees only with band 6 to 8.

SATURDAY 15TH JULY, 1916.
SKATING AND DANCING.
SKATING from 9 to 10-30 p.m.
DANCING from 10-30 p.m.

IT WILL PAY YOU
TO PURCHASE
YOUR PHOTO REQUISITES
ONLY FROM
S. MAHADEO & SON
54-56, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—All kinds of amateurs' works and repairs to cameras &c., carefully executed.

"THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE."

A special Class will be started from 4th July to prepare students for Government Accountancy Diploma Exams.
Students enrolled from now.
For further particulars apply to:—
PRINCIPALS:
A. J. MUKATI, Certified Accountant,
A. S. MADON, B.A., Incorporated Accountant.
KANTA BUILDING, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

FOR GOOD GOODS
GO TO,
POPULAR PHARMACY and GENERAL STORE.
Grant Road, Bombay.
Dispensing and upcountry orders receive equally good attention. 634

THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0
Monthly	1	8	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0
Monthly	2	0	0

"SCANDINAVIA"
COTTON BELTING
STRONGER AND CHEAPER THAN LEATHER.
BOMBAY TRADING CO.
PYDOWNIE,
BOMBAY.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.
The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.
In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.
They are succeeding with it, too;
So are many in all stages of intellectuality
Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

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WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 10.

The monsoon has given abundant rain over practically the whole of the country except the northwestern desert. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar, the United Provinces, south-west Punjab, Central India west, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Malabar and Madras Deccan; local in Upper Burma, Bengal, east and north Punjab, Kashmir, east Rajputana, Gujarat, west Central Provinces and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Assam and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein, Rangoon three inches; Kyaukpyu two; Tavoy and Diamond Island one and a half; Silchar and Darjeeling one; Mymensingh, Bogra, Gaya, and Darbhanga two; Patna and Cawnpore one and a half; Benares one; Agra and Mussooree three; Bareilly two; Mainpuri and Lahore one and a half; Lyalpur and Montgomery three-quarters; Udaupur one and a half; Bombay four; Marmagoa, Karwar and Mangalore three; Ratnagiri and Calicut two; Sholapur one and a half; Tinnevelly and Masulipatam one.

Forecast:—Diminution of rain in the United Provinces, Central India and the Punjab.

LAHORE, July 10.

After a close and oppressive weather for several days ending in a duststorm on Saturday night, Lahore had a heavy downfall of rain on Sunday night which lasted for several hours, nearly two inches were recorded. All dust has been cleared and the city wears a fresh green appearance. There has been a considerable drop in the temperature.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 10th July 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to 10th July. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	4.43	29.97	40.73	19.01
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	3.60	27.43	37.97	22.15
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	3.81	27.64	38.83	22.07
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	3.77	30.10	43.52	23.61

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th July 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr — —	29.628 Inch.
Temperature of Air — — — — — — — —	78.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer — — — — — —	77.0 „
Dew Point — — — — — — — — — —	70.4 „
Relative humidity of Air — — — —	0.923 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) — — — — — —	10.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air — — —	81.7 „
Minimum do — — — — — — — —	77.4 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight — — — — — —	WNW,NNW,WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do. — —	95 Miles.
Fall of Rain — — — — — — — —	3.79 inches
Total fall during month — — — —	5.44 „
Do. do. year — — —	29.10 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th July — — — — — —	1.10 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.
	July			July		
Mon.	10	m 6 28	24 10	10	m 11 58	21 4
		5 50a	25 5			
Tues.	11	m 7 50	25 6	11	m 0 44	17 1
		7 1a	25 3		1 29a	21 4
Wed.	12	m 9 1	26 7	12	m 1 49	16 4
		8 17a	25 6		2 49a	20 10
Thur.	13	m 10 1	27 10	13	m 2 49	15 6
		9 33a	26 0		3 55a	20 0
Fri.	14	m 10 53	28 11	14	m 3 45	14 9
		10 33a	26 9		4 50a	18 11
Sat	15	m 11 38	29 9	15	m 4 33	14 3
		11 28a	29 5		5 39a	17 11
Sun.	16	0 20a	30 3	16	m 5 23	14 1
					6 25a	17 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise		Sunset	
July	10 (Monday)	6h. 8m.	a.m.	7h. 20m.	p.m.
„	11 (Tuesday)	6h. 8m.	„	7h. 20m.	„
„	12 (Wednesday)	6h. 9m.	„	7h. 20m.	„
„	13 (Thursday)	6h. 9m.	„	7h. 20m.	„
„	14 (Friday)	6h 9m.	„	7h. 20m.	„
„	15 (Saturday)	6h 9m	„	7h. 20m.	„
„	16 (Sunday)	6h. 10m.	„	7h. 19m.	„

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 July	8d.	5h. 25.0	p.m.
Full Moon	„ „	15d.	10h. 10.0	a.m.
Last Quarter	„ „	22d.	5h. 3.0	a.m.
New Moon	„ „	30d.	7h. 45.4	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 10th July 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 1.28in. of rain and Delhi 0.64in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the south-east Punjab where humidity is in excess. Temperature continues in defect at most stations.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been general; Agra has had 3.18in., Mainpuri 1.25in., Jhansi 0.36in., Cawnpore 1.29in. and Allahabad 0.64in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess. Temperature is below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.58in. of rain. Skies are clear in Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the eastern districts. Day temperature is in considerable defect at Kotah; night temperature is also in defect at Jaipur and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Central India West and south Gujarat; Neemuch has had 0.14in., Indore 0.25in., Ahmedabad 0.52in., Surat 0.10in. and Rajkot 0.11in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in south Gujarat. Day temperature is above the average at Deesa, Ahmedabad and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 0.26in.. Khandwa 0.60in., Akola 0.11in. and Nagpur 0.54in. Skies are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in the extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general and somewhat heavy; Bombay has had 4.43in., Ratnagiri 2.50in., Mormugao 3.16in., and Karwar 2.66in. Skies continue heavily clouded. Day temperature is slightly below the average at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ahmednagar and Poona have had 0.23in., each, Sholapur 1.26in. Belgaum 0.18in., Aurangabad 0.69in., Nizamabad 0.82in., and Hyderabad 0.75in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Aurangabad and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general over the reporting area except in Sind and the north-west Punjab. It has been somewhat heavy on the west coast from Bombay to Calicut.

Nearly general rain is likely over nearly the whole country exclusive of Sind.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 10th of July 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th July)	93.5	82.2	92	..	0	0
Jask	94.4	84.2	86	..	0	—0.05
Do. (7th July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th July)	87.3	82.7	51	..	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	92.2	74.1	62	0.02	3.70	—0.37
Lahore	96.0	72.6	93	1.23	2.09	—1.43
Hissar	94.1	77.3	82	..	1.84	..
Ambala	87.9	76.1	80	..	5.59	—0.66
Delhi	82.3	76.8	87	0.64	2.98	—3.15
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	84.2	75.8	92	3.18	7.08	1.37
Mainpuri	79.9	75.1	96	1.25	8.10	2.53
Jhansi	86.3	74.6	89	0.36	10.48	1.41
Cawnpore	85.6	77.5	87	1.29	16.77	11.16
Allahabad	90.2	77.5	91	0.64	21.88	13.26
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	111.5	83.8	63	..	0	—0.39
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	92.0	80.9	71	..	3.55	—0.88
Jaipore	94.5	74.5	92	0.06	2.46	—2.08
Kotah	84.1	75.8	88	0.58	9.86	3.59
Mount Abu	79.4	66.4	89	0.07	3.83	—7.95
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.0	79.9	67	..	0.65	—2.96
Dwarka	90.3	82.5	81	0.02	0.21	—4.15
Veraval	86.9	82.3	82	..	1.26	—4.00
Rajkot	98.1	77.2	69	0.11	3.89	—3.60
Bhavnagar Para	97.4	81.0	85	..	1.20	—4.43
Surat	91.1	77.9	93	0.10	6.35	—7.08
Ahmedabad	99.5	79.9	88	0.52	2.97	—4.99
Deesa	101.0	81.9	69	0.01	2.23	—2.23
Neemuch	86.2	73.0	92	0.14	9.38	3.10
Indore	81.9	71.1	82	0.25	12.72	4.01
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.9	75.9	83	0.26	9.68	—3.63
Saugor	85.6	74.8	89	0.03	8.32	—2.81
Hosnangabad	87.8	76.2	84	0.05	9.09	—0.09
Khandwa	87.2	75.3	93	0.60	7.65	—0.23
Akola	87.8	75.6	82	0.11	10.00	2.31
Amroati	88.8	75.8	85	0.04	12.14	1.61
Nagpur	88.6	75.2	82	0.54	14.72	1.67
Chanda	90.2	77.2	89	..	11.13	—0.64
Raipur	89.6	76.2	85	0.04	15.24	2.58
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.2	77.4	89	4.43	29.97	1.99
Ratnagiri	84.7	78.9	98	2.50	32.29	10.82
Mormugao	82.0	74.9	98	3.16	58.01	10.74
Karwar	80.0	74.7	95	2.66	54.86	1.66
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.4	73.5	81	0.02	6.56	0.57
Ahmednagar	77.5	71.1	86	0.23	4.88	—1.07
Poona	84.2	72.7	83	0.23	3.15	—2.86
Sholapur	89.8	73.9	87	1.26	7.41	1.25
Bijapur	88.4	71.3	78	..	4.83	0.71
Belgaum	79.1	67.8	96	0.18	8.62	—4.11
Aurangabad	78.5	71.0	89	0.69	11.62	4.81
Nizamabad (Indur)	86.9	72.3	83	0.82	9.14	1.38
Hyderabad	87.8	73.0	93	0.75	14.04	8.07
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	80.4	73.4	93	3.45	57.81	6.51
Calicut	81.8	73.8	93	2.14	46.96	1.92
Cochin	84.7	73.7	89	0.55	32.62	—3.14
Colombo	86.0	74.9	93	1.09	17.38	8.26
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.3	75.2	93	0.90	15.51	9.02
Bellary	95.5	75.5	72	0.03	9.69	—1.79
Cuddapah	92.6	73.4	82	0.57	3.67	—0.77
Madras	91.7	79.4	74	..	5.77	2.57
Bangalore	83.3	67.5	87	0.04	3.94	—0.34
Coimbatore	89.6	71.7	73	..	2.20	0.34
Trichinopoly	97.1	75.2	72	0.33	2.31	0.45
Negapatam	87.8	79.6	77	..	1.28	—0.99

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time on the 10 h July 1916 was 29.883 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

WATER FOR SCHOOL BOYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I shall feel myself very much obliged to you if you will publish this letter in your universally read paper. I have been compelled to write it only on account of the frequent requests from my friends.

Junagadh in Kathiawar contains a High School affiliated to the University of Bombay. For the last few years it has been changing its Head Master now and then and consequently it has not been well managed.

But fortunately at present we have got as its head master an experienced man who is a graduate of an American University. He is the right man for an institution like this, which has been managed very badly for so long a time. He has made many improvements and has introduced valuable reforms and such that he has been able to raise the standard of the school in a very short time. We can see this from the Matriculation results of this year for this school.

But among the rules there is one recently introduced which, as I believe, is unwise. He does not allow his boys to drink water during all the time they are in school. They have to remain thirsty for a very long time which is entirely impracticable for young boys like these.

So, I humbly request the head master to remedy this unnecessary and harassing rule.—Yours, etc.

KESHVALAL L. OZZA.

Junagadh, 7th July, 1916.

Mr. A. J. Wadley, Chief Engineer Irrigation Branch and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, Central Provinces, is nominated an additional member of the Legislative Council vice the Hon. C. C. S. Clark resigned.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 10th.

Lena	Charter	Port Said July 1
Soyo Maru	Polata	Rangoon June 28
Lhasa	King	Karachi July 8

DEPARTURES.

July 10th.

Nagoya	Garwood	London
Aviemoor	Williams	Calcutta
Sardar	Weeks	Busreh etc.
Clan Mackinon	Openshaw	New York & Philadelphia

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Lena for Dunkirk
„ Sangola for China

July 10.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 9th instant and is due here on Wednesday evening, the 12th instant.

S. S. Malay Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Malay Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 9th instant and is due here in the morning of the 13th instant.

S. S. Indo Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Indo Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 7th instant.

S. S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru left Kobe for Bombay on the 6th instant via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 8th instant, with mail, a general cargo and 22 cabin and 15 deck passengers.

S. S. Lena:—The steamer Lena, 2,179 tons, Captain H. J. Charter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, which port she had left on the 21st ultimo, with ballast.

S. S. Soyo Maru:—The steamer Soyo Maru, 2,924 tons, Captain H. Polata, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on the 28th ultimo, with a cargo of kerosine oil and petrol.

S. S. Sardar:—The P. G. S. N. Company's steamer Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain M. Weeks, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Bushire, Mahomara and Busreh, with a general cargo and 12 passengers.

S. S. Clan Mackinnon:—The steamer Clan Mackinnon, 3,048 tons, Captain L. G. Openshow, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for New York and Philadelphia, with a general cargo.

Monday, 10th July, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Priestfield	Balls	W. & A. G. & Co
B. Alavi	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
C. & E. Anatolia	Williams	K. N. & Co
D. & E. Rinardo	Jordan	J. F. & Co
F. Port de Savano	Edulongo	Genoa Italian Mail S. N. Co
K. Dilwara	Walker	M. M. & Co
M. Salsetta	Armitage	P. & O. Co
N. Queen Helena	McKellar	J. F. & Co
P. Yetorofu Maru	Oyara	N. Y. K.

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati, Mahanadi } B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 City of Paris	Millis	K. N. & Co
3 Ellora		M. M. & Co
5 Lorna	Nelson	W. & A. G. & Co
6 Erinpura		M. M. & Co
7 Luzon Maru	Watanabe	O. S. K.
9 Clan Lindsay		J. F. & Co
14 Dwarka		
15 Orseolo	Lilori	V. S. N. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

3 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Khiva	Potter	P. & O. S. N. Co.
5 Laomedon		W. & A. G. & Co
6 Castalia		W. & A. G. & Co

H. D. D.

Marmagoa	Fanning	A. Ashdown & Co
Clan Graham		T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
Dogra	Toms	T. M. & Co
Firoosi	Fernel	B. & F. S. N. Co
Flor-de-Diu	Aboo	Bhimji
Hild	Jensen	F. F. Campbell & Co
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
Lena	Charter	L. D. & Co
Ormara	MacLean	M. M. & Co
Sangola	Baker	M. M. & Co
Sunstream	Pender	H. S. Shostree
Soya Maru	Polata	S. W. & Co

EXPORTS.

July 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Paris (s) 11 bales goat hair, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 18 bales wool, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 26 bales wool, B. Balabdas; 200 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lena (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore, K. Ettlinger and Co.

Anatolia (s) 29 bales cotton waste, Felber Julker and Co.; 1,405 cwts. linseed oil cake, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Anatolia (s) 10 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

Circassia (s) 28 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 119 bales wool, B. Hurbham.

Circassia (s) 110 bales cotton, Bombay Co.: 1,199 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Khiva (s) 325 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 1,005 cwts. poppy seed, John Fachiri; 4,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers; 300 cwts. sandalwood chips, Volkart Brothers; 500 cwts. capsicum, H. Esmail and Co.; 146 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 8,608 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Luzon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 100 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Luzon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Yotorofu Maru 300 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 1,700 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, T. Yrasa; 300 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 100 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.; 900 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Yotorofu Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Yotorofu Maru (s) 921 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yotorofu Maru (s) 1,050 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Yotorofu Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sangola (s) 3,750 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

IMPORTS.

July 10.

S. S. Sangola from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.—93,272 bags rice, 1,892 bundles 6,677 pieces teak scantlings, 118 bundles battens, 624 pieces teak planks, 14 bundles tarpaulins, 6 cases watches, 51 bales half cotton shawls, 750 bags white beans, 4 bales cotton twist, 5 bales rugs.

STOCK BREEDING IN BURMA.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 8.

The Government of Burma has appointed a committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the general conditions of stock-breeding and to make proposals for improvement of these conditions with special regard to the advisability of introducting co-operative methods.

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SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was with great astonishment that I read an article by the Concerned' referring to the Sydenham College of Commerce, in your yesterday paper.

I do not at all agree with your correspondent's views when he takes most pessimistic view of the College. am as well connected with the College, 'One Concerned' may be and I say that there is hardly anything amiss with it.

First of all, your corresponden finds fault with the mode of filling up vacancies in the College. But may I ask an advertisement is at all necessary when one can find the best available men at hand? And this is quite true, in my opinion, considering the knowledge and experience of the present staff.

Again, your correspondent finds fault with the teaching of a particular professor. To this I may say that a hard worker generally quarrels with his boys.

I remember when in my school days I found fault with my teacher when I did not understand a subject. This practice I regret, has been adopted by many young man.

I do not see why 'One Concerned' should have failed to take into account the work of Mr. Engineer who is the oldest on the staff. He has done a very good service to the college by his hard and conscientious work.

I fully agree with him in the matter of the great loss to the College by the sudden and untimely resignation of Mr. Muzumdar. Who is there in and out of the College who has even a word to say against him? The outside public can hardly understand what a loss it is to the college by his resignation. It is only the wearer knows where the shoe pinches. We wish we had never tasted that sweet fruit rather than being obliged to give it up no sooner had it touched our lips.—Yours, etc.

E. J. DASTUR.

MR. MUJUMDAR AND THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Your correspondent, "One Concerned," eulogizes Mr. Muzumdar in your issue of Thursday last for the good work done by him at the Sydenham College of Commerce. Will he or the Secretaries of the Students' Union of that College inform us whether the students of that college have taken any steps for appreciating Mr. Muzumdar's valuable services?—Yours, etc.

X. Y. Z.

Bombay, 9th July, 1916.

CHYAVAN PRASH Rs. 3 per Seer. ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S MAHARADHWAJA Rs. 4 per Tola.

SAKTI OUSHADHALAYA.

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(7) Do. 2, Upper Circular Road, (Facing Sealdah Station.)
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EQUEL TO A RAILWAY THEFT CASE

MARCKS & CO. DENY LIABILITY TO A CUSTOMER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, July 10.

here is now in progress in the Civil rt of Secunderabad an interesting case h is an indirect result of a recent train on the Bombay mail to which Mr. or, Manager of Messrs. Marcks and Bombay, fell a victim. Among the s of Mr. Proctor was a gold watch ing to the plaintiff in this case, Aga S Hasan, Inspector of Schools, Chadat, who had entrusted it to Marcks o. for repairs through their agent. aim is for either return of the watch or pensation of Rs. 2,000. Marcks and Co ny the liability and say the watch rth only Rs. 70. The case is adjou till the 15th instant.

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

LAW OF DOMICILE.

DOMICILE OF ORIGIN V. DOMICILE OF CHOICE.

(Before Justice Beaman.)

CAROLINA DOS SANTOS *v.* DOMINIC JOSEPH PINTO AND OTHERS.

In this suit the plaintiff, the widow of one Pascoal Pinto, sued to recover certain property from the first defendant, executor of an alleged will of and son of Pascoal Pinto, on the ground that Pascoal Pinto, was at the time of his two marriages, the second one being with the plaintiff, a domiciled subject of Goa in Portuguese India, that, therefore, their marriage with all its legal incidents ought to be governed by the law of Portugal, and that according to that law she acquired certain rights in Pascoal Pinto's property. The third defendant, a step-son of the plaintiff, supported her contentions. The first and second defendants, however, contended that Pascoal Pinto was at the time of his two marriages in 1871 and 1903, a domiciled subject of British India. The facts have appeared in detail in a previous issue.

His Lordship delivered a lengthy judgment in the suit. In the course of his judgment his Lordship said that the question whether Pascoal Pinto was at the date of his marriages subject to the law of Portugal or to that of British India, was first to be decided. With the energetic assistance of counsel for the first defendant and the plaintiff, he had made the trial of this question an occasion for studying with minuteness the course of the law of domicile in the courts of England from the case of Bruce v. Bruce in 1790 (2, Bosanguet and Puller, p. 229, footnote), to that of Marchioness of Hentley v. Gaskell in 1906 (1906 app., cases 56).

A COMPLEX QUESTION.

The result of any such comprehensive survey was, in the first place, to leave an impression upon the mind that the law of domicile was extremely complex, and in need of elaborate definition. The attitude of the courts in England towards the underlying principle of the law of domicile had undergone some slight change during the century under review. In cases such as those of Bruce v. Bruce it was thought quite sufficient to have evidence that a person had taken up habitation in a country other than that of his country of origin with the intention of remaining in that new country for an indefinite period to constitute this latter country his domicile of choice. To his Lordship's mind the law rested upon extremely clear and simple fundamental principles. The domicile of origin followed the domicile of the parents and it was seldom that the determination of the domicile of origin gave rise to practical difficulties. The domicile of origin adhered to the person till he chose to substitute for it the domicile of choice. The domicile of choice was acquired by a combination of a fact and an intention. The fact was residence and the intention was that the residence should be permanent. The domicile of choice could be discarded, as easily as it could be acquired, by the fact of abandoning the residence accompanied by the intention that the abandonment was to be final. Any such mere abandonment of one domicile of choice without the acquisition of another, revived, without the need of any further act or intention, the domicile of origin. This fully exhausted all the legal concepts of this much vexed and discussed legal notion. The multiplication of terms in the innumerable definitions given by jurists and judges only resulted in further clouding the notion. The only ambiguity that could arise was in respect of the term "permanent." The difficulty to be found in some of the cases lay in the substitution of indefinite duration for permanence. However, in the absence of an express declaration it was hardly possible to infer from a mere residence for an indefinite period but for a definite purpose an intention permanently to abandon the domicile of origin. It was important, however, never to lose sight of the fact that just as a domicile of choice was easy to acquire, so it was easy to abandon. Two things were necessary for its abandonment; an abandonment in fact and an intention that the abandonment should be final. A man having acquired a domicile by choice, might after many years turn homesick and decide to abandon his domicile of choice and again accept his domicile of origin. But if he should actually fail to abandon his domicile of choice and die before giving effect to his intention, the result would be that his domicile of choice would persist.

WHAT IS A DOMICILE OF CHOICE?

His Lordship then discussed the cases of In re Goods of Raffenel (32, L. J., P. and M. 203), and Re Steers (Hurlestone and N. 594), and said that he had not the least doubt that the view adopted by Sir C. Cresswell in the former case was wrong. Perhaps the best definitions of "domicile" were those of Valtel and Sairguy, though they were, certainly the last, too overloaded with terms. For all practical purposes his Lordship did not see how a "domicile of choice" could be better defined than it was by Lord Halsbury in Winan's Case (1904, A. C. 287), as a permanent home. And the same simplicity and clarity were obtained by the Indian Legislature in section 10 of the Succession Act where it was said that a man acquired a new domicile by taking up his fixed habitation in a country which was not that of his domicile of origin. It was of the essence of the domicile of choice that the residence should be intended to be permanent, a man making the choice should mean it to be final and definitely intend to end his life in the residence which he had chosen in a new place. Once that was clearly understood, there should be no great difficulty in at once determining the proposition of law to which evidence was being led whether a person had acquired a domicile of choice in competition between such alleged domicile of choice and his domicile of origin. His Lordship then discussed Winan's Case and expressed his agreement with the reasoning adopted by Lord Lindlsay rather than that adopted by Lords Halsbury and Macnaughten. Continuing, his Lordship remarked that in every case where the question was whether a man had acquired a domicile of choice the courts had first to be satisfied that he had a residence in the new place and that, in taking it up, he intended it to be his permanent home, and no account of additional definition or refining would carry them beyond that point. In every case it must be a pure question of fact to be decided upon the evidence laid before the court. It was absurd to enumerate what were called the indicia of an intention to make a residence a man's permanent home; nor could there be any question of the degrees of clearness with which such an intention must be made out. The onus lay upon the person alleging the acquisition of a domicile by choice and he had to prove to the Court that intention. It could not be proved more or less clearly. It must be proved or not proved. That being the law as understood by his Lordship and the question having been narrowed down to a mere question of fact, his Lordship proceeded to consider what was the proper conclusion to be drawn from the evidence laid before him.

DOMICILE OF CHOICE IN BOMBAY.

Pascoal's name was that of a Goanese. He had property in Goa which was described as an old family house and on several occasions during his long stay in Bombay he returned to Goa and lived on his own property there. His Lordship, under the circumstances, could not entertain the least doubt that his domicile of origin was Goa on Portuguese. His Lordship then discussed the long stay of over 50 years of Pascoal Pinto in Bombay, the purpose of that stay, his occasional visits to Goa and other circumstances connected with that stay with a view to ascertain if it was Pascoal's inention to make Bombay his permanent home. His Lordship also discussed the conflicting evidence as to the alleged declarations by Pascoal of his intention to settle in Bombay or to return to Goa after retirement from his business. His Lordship said that the evidence relating to the actual declarations by Pascoal Pinto during many years of his life, taken in conjunction with the undisputed facts fully warranted the court in coming to the conclusion that between the years 1863 when the deceased had attained majority and 1913 when his health began finally to give way he had taken up a habitation in Bombay, measuring it all the time to be his "fixed habitation," or, to use Lord Halsbury's phrase "his permanent home." That finding amounted to this, that at anytime, between 1863 and 1913 Pascoal Pinto had acquired a domicile of choice in Bombay in substitution of the domicile of his origin in Goa. His Lordship accordingly found the question of domicile in favour of the first defendant and against the plaintiff and the third defendant. The plaintiff's suit was, therefore, dismissed with all costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff and the third defendant:—C. P. De Cunha.

Solicitors for the first and second defendants:—Captain and Vaidya.

ALLEGED DAMAGE TO A MOTOR CAR.

EX-PARTE DECREE SET ASIDE.

(Before Justice Kemp.)

ABDUL LATIF SHAIKH HOOSEIN *v.* PAULING & CO., LTD.

This was the hearing of a rule taken out by the defendants, on 26th June, 1916, calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why an ex-parte decree obtained by the plaintiff against the defendant should not be set aside and the suit restored on board for rehearing.

Mr. M. R. Jardine, the Advocate-General, appeared for the defendant in support of the rule.

Mr. T. J. Strangman, appeared for the plaintiff to oppose the rule.

Briefly the circumstances under which the ex-parte decree was obtained are as follows: The plaintiff is a merchant running a service of motor-cars between Panwell and Mumbra, under the name of Panwell Colaba Motor Service. The defendants are contractors carrying out construction works for the G. I. P. Ry. Co., near the Mumbra Railway Station and as such they had a line of rails which crossed the public road, which they used for carrying materials by their trucks and locomotive engine which were in charge and control of their servants. On 3rd June, 1915, a Simms Motor Car of the plaintiff was proceeding just after midnight along the public road carrying passengers and was approaching the defendant's railway line, where the same crossed the public road, when the driver of the car noticed some dark objects far away. It was a dark night and there were no lights, no other precautions or no man to give a warning of any danger to the people crossing the public road. As the plaintiff's car got near the railway line the driver noticed those dark objects move so as to cross the public road, and as he got nearer, he found that these dark moving objects were an engine and some trucks. The driver did his best to avoid danger and swerved the car to the left in order to save a collision. In doing so the car ran into a heap of large stones left there by the defendants. The plaintiff's car was consequently damaged. It was brought to Bombay and the charges for repairing and putting it into a fit condition for use came to Rs. 6,757. The plaintiff alleged that the damage to the car was caused by the defendants' gross negligence in suddenly stopping the trucks without any warning. The plaintiff therefore, filed this suit for recovering Rs. 6,757 from the defendants and the defendants were absent at the hearing of the suit, got an ex-parte decree against them for Rs. 5,000 with costs. The present rule was obtained on behalf of the defendants on the ground that the summons to the suit was not duly served and therefore the suit should be heard again.

SERVICE OF SUMMONS.

Mr. Strangman in opposing the rule submitted that the only question here was whether the summons was duly served or not. The defendants said that the head office was at Lonavla and the summons ought to have been served there on Mr. Ormsby who resided at Lonavla. Well, the registered address of the defendant Company in the file kept at the Registrar of Joint Stock Company's office, was Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay. Also it was stated here that the Company had a place of business in British India at Bombay. There was no question that on the 15th May, 1916, the defendants had a place of business at Eruchshaw Building, Fort, Bombay and that was the day on which the summons was served. The defendant's clerk refused to take service of summons and asked the plaintiff to wait till their agent returned to Bombay. The plaintiff made inquiries three or four times, but the agent not turn up. Consequently, the plaintiff attorneys took an order for substituted service on 8th May, 1916, and served the summons on the 16th of May, 1916, on the defendants. If the summons was duly served, there was an end of the matter.

The Advocate-General for the defendants submitted that the plaintiff having snatched a decree was now anxious to retain it. His learned friend had taken advantage of the fact that the address of the defendants at the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies was stated to be Bombay. It was their mistake that they did not get the address corrected. It was known that the defendants were carrying on business at Lonavla and the plaintiff had been anxious to serve there could have done so at Lonavla. All defendants had in Bombay was the clerk who attended to their purchases in Bombay. What was evident throughout was that had been prevented from getting a hearing in this case.

Under O. 7 R. 13 of the Civil Procedure Code, his Lordship was not limited to the two particular reasons mentioned there. His Lordship had got inherent powers to rehear this case.

His Lordship said that it was evidently desirable that there should be a fresh trial of this suit, having regard to the evidence in this case. His Lordship, therefore, made the rule absolute and ordered the ex-parte decree to be set aside and the suit restored to board for rehearing. The defendants to pay the costs of the ex-parte hearing and of the present rule.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Captain and Vaidya for the plaintiff; Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., for the defendants.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND CHEST TROUBLES.

A remedy that never fails.

A remedy that is on a different plane altogether from ordinary cough preparations; a remedy that does not suppress the cough by means of narcotics but cures by bringing health to the lungs, health to the bronchial system, health to the entire breathing mechanism—that remedy is Veno's Lightning Cough Cure.

The efficacy of Veno's is in no sort of doubt. If you take it, you must benefit as others have benefitted in all parts of this vast Empire. It is this wonderful reliability that has made Veno's Lightning Cough Cure so universally popular. Veno's cures because everything in it has curative power on some part of the respiratory system, the result being a combination of healing agents which enable the breathing organs to throw off the trouble easily and quickly. Trust Veno's to cure coughs and colds, bronchitis, lung troubles, influenza, sore throat, weak chest, nasal catarrh, blood-spitting, bad breathing and children's coughs. For convenience in use Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is packed in tablet form, and sold by Chemists and Bazaars throughout India. Prices, As. 12 and Re. 1-8. 533—1

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

RECEIVING AND DISPOSING OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Jwarmal Parmal a Marwari, with receiving and disposing of stolen property, namely, six embroidered caps, valued at Rs. 125, belonging to Messrs. Muncharam Ichharam & Co. Mr. Chhatrapati defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that a few days ago the complainant firm missed some caps. In consequence of information received, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal, disguising himself as a customer, went to the accused's shop, where the latter sold him the caps for a small sum. Mr. Chimanlal then arrested the accused.

The accused was convicted.

Mr. Chhatrapati asked the Court to deal leniently with the accused, who was an old man and had borne a good character hitherto, and had been in custody for about a week.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 70. The Magistrate complimented Mr. Chimanlal on the smart manner in which, disguising himself as a "jariwala," he had brought the accused to book.

EXCISE PROSECUTION.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO TWO MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

At the Mazagom Police Court, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Talyarkhan charged one Mahomedali Hassanali, a Mogul with being in possession of 52 tolas of opium. It was alleged that Mr. Talyarkhan had received information that the accused used to collect opium and sell it to Chinamen residing at Kamatipura. The Chief Excis Inspector with his sepoys was concealed near Kamatipura 2nd Lane, and at 10 p.m. when the accused was going into the lane detained as searched him. The opium was found tied round his waist.

The accused pading guilty, the Magistrate sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to suffer imprisonment for two months more.

CONSOLIDATION ACT AMENDING BILL.

PROTEST MEETING AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 10.

Under the auspices of the Mahajan Sabha a public meeting was held on Saturday to protest against the Government of India (Consolidation) Amendment Bill, Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma presiding.

The Chairman in the course of a lengthy speech said that there was no legislative measure within recent times connected with India which had provoked such a universal outburst of opposition and disapproval and that the most noticeable feature of the public feeling in the matter was the agreement between the Indian and the Anglo-Indian sentiment. Concluding Mr. Sarma said:—"We can not allow our highly valued rights and privileges to be practically wiped out without making ourselves heard. To proceed with the Bill in the present form is to court grave public discontent, to shake rudely our faith in the future and let us pray that wiser counsels will prevail and that it will be given to the British people to rivet the bonds of affection now uniting the two countries firmer and firmer.

The following resolution was moved by V. I. Rangachariyar and seconded by V. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, editor of the "Swadeshmitran" and carried unanimously:—

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Madras protest against the introduction into the House of Lords of the Government of India Act Amendment Bill which contains several controversial provisions at a time when by common consent all controversy should be avoided and without affording any opportunity for expression of Indian opinion and it further urges on the Secretary of State for India the justice and expediency of withdrawing a measure which makes several proposals obnoxious to Indian sentiment and injurious to the interests of the people of India in particular viz., (1) the proposal to confer on Indian legislatures the power to bar the right to sue the Secretary of State for India in Council in particular cases or classes of cases; (2) the proposal to make the ruler or the subject of any State in India eligible to be nominated a member of the Legislative Council, and (3) the proposal to allow a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General or of a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor to retain under certain safeguards his concern or interest in any trade or business in which he might have been concerned or engaged at the time of his appointment."

By another resolution which was proposed by Mrs. Annie Besant, and seconded by Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaragava Iyer, the President was authorised to communicate the resolution to the Secretary of State for India.

Commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers have been received by the Rev. H. Crawford Walters of Rangoon who has to report himself to the Officer Commanding Yorkshire Regiment in India. This is the second missionary from the Weslyan Mission that has obtained commission, the first being the Rev. Mervyn Young who joined the 105th Maharatta Light Infantry as 2nd-Lieut. in February last.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 10th.

Total Imports 17,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
July	7.93
July-Aug.	7.93
Aug.-Sept.	7.90
Sept.-Oct.	7.87
Oct.-Nov.	7.83
Nov.-Dec.	7.80
Dec.-Jan.	7.78
Jan.-Feb.	7.77
Feb.-Mar.	7.77
Mar.-Apl.	7.77
Apl.-May	7.76
May-June	7.76
June/July	7.75

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

An advance of 4 points all round on the previous close.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 7th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta July-Sept. .. 68/6

Quotation of July 8th was unchanged.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct. re-sellers 21

Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct. re-sellers 21/1½

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct. re-sellers 23/1½

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct. re-sellers 23/3

Prices on July 8th were unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 10.

Yesterday (Sunday) a considerable amount of profit taking by bulls for July Akolas caused this position to decline about Rs. 4. September Akolas were equally effected, but stapled styles and new crops ruled steady.

To-day the market opened with July Akolas at 273 but more profit taking has caused a further decline of from Rs. 5/6.

Other styles have ruled easier and prices have declined about Rs. 2.

Ready Cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:

Akola July 267½.

Akola September 268½.

Akola January 266.

Fully Good Bengal January 227.

Good Broach April 290½.

Messrs. PATEL BROS. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	292	Apr. 1917
M. G. Bengals	240	229	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals	231	..	..	July 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M. G Akola-Khgm	275	..	..	July 1916
Do.	272½	..	..	Sept. 1916
Do.	269	..	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Oomrawati	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	312	July/Augt'16
M. G. Westerns	..	..	316	"
H. G. Compta	..	..	333	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar.	..	..	314	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 10th July, 1916, 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	.. ..	227	..25th Jan. 1917
	.. ..	..	..
	240 230	215	.. Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	.. 228	..	.. July
Scinde-Punjab	.. 240	..	..25th Jan. 1917
(M.G.)	.. 225	213	.. Ready & July
	.. ..	..	..
	.. 251	237	.. Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	.. 238	..	..25th Jan. 1917
	.. ..	..	..
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	.. ..	215	.. Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	.. ..	278	.. Ready
Washwan (M.G.)	.. 301	..	.. Ready
Do. (H.G.)	.. 291	..	.. Ready
Indore Ujjain (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..
	.. ..	..	..
Oomra M.G.	.. ..	..	..
(Fair Staple)	.. ..	..	..
	.. 268	253	.. Ready
Akola Kghm.	.. 269	..	.. July
Karanja (M.G.)	.. 268	..	.. Sept.
	.. 297	..	.. 25th Jan. '17.
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	.. 266	256	.. Ready & July
	.. 266	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Dhamangaum	.. 269	259	.. Ready & July
Poolgaum (M.G.)	.. 270	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Yeotmal (M.G.)	.. 270	260	.. Ready & July
	.. 276	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Nagpore	.. 274	264	.. Ready & July
Kampti (M.G.)	.. 279	..	..26th Jan. 1917
Wardha Hinghat (M.G.)	.. 275	265	.. Ready & July
	.. 282	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Broach (M.G.)	.. 280	275	.. Ready
	.. 282	..	.. July
	.. ..	..	291 25th April'17.
	.. ..	..	..
Miraj (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..
	.. ..	..	335 Ready & J/A
Surat (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..
Mathla (M.G.)	.. 249	235	.. Ready
	.. ..	..	..
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	.. ..	..	316 Ready & J/A
	.. ..	..	310 Ready & J/A
Sawgd. Dharwar	.. ..	..	..
	.. ..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	.. ..	..	316 Ready & J/A
" (H.G.)	.. ..	..	312 Ready & J/A
Compta (M.G.)	.. ..	..	334 Ready & J/A
	.. ..	..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 8th July 1916:—

Cotton	4,700 Bales.
Wheat	14,950 cwts
Linseed	13,045 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	576 "
Ginjellyseed	1,050 "
Groundnuts	3,249 "
Castorseed	1,406 "
Rice	4,419 "
Myrabollams	780 "
Cottonseed	3,291 "
Gram	1,042 "
Joowar	1,550 "
Barley	1,921 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 10th—4 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
Ready.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	37 8 0	5 10 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 ..	37 0 0	5 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	37 0 0	5 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	6 6 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ..	6 5 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ..	7 1 0	7 7 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 2 0	8 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 12 0	8 2 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	45 8 0	.....
" Gajar 75.25	14 8 0	.....
" " 50.50	43 0 0	.....
" Black	37 0 0	.....
Poppyseed, White	7 2 0	7 10 0
Groundnuts	45 0 0	.....
Mowrasced	4 2 0	4 7 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 0 9	
" Aug.-Sept	5 14 6	
Linseed May	9 2 9	
" Sept	8 12 6	
Rapeseed Brown April-May. ..	7 7 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.	to 1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.	to 1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1/8d. Oct	
Banks' Buying Rates:—		
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 13-32d.	to 1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4½d. Oct.	
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 5/8d.	
France 3 m-s do.	195.	
60 d-s Hongkong	146	
Do. Shanghai	200¾	
Do. Yokahama	154½	

BULLION.

We quote.—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-4-0
Australian do.	25-12-0
Bombay do.	25-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	75-4-0

Castorseed.

Ready .. Rs. 7-4, R.D. per cwt

Cotton.

Rs. 27, B.T. per candy.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 10.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood strong to-day.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares opened with an upward tendency and a rise of about Rs. 10 was recorded, but later on the rates received a set-back and the market closed with an under-current of weakness.

In Mill shares for August delivery, Davids closed at Rs. 463¾.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 500, Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,305 to Rs. 1,312½, Madhavji from Rs. 1,460 to Rs. 1,472½, Central India from Rs. 2,090 to Rs. 2,300 and Swadeshi from Rs. 1,770 to Rs. 1,760.

Currimbhai kept steady at Rs. 255. Crescent at Rs. 128¾ and Indore Malwas at Rs. 320.

Pearl Mill shares improved to Rs. 407½.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation shares were placed at Rs. 922½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 275.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,345.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood stationary at Rs. 177½. Deferred opened at Rs. 76½, improved to Rs. 775, but closed weak at Rs. 757½.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 72.

Bundi Cement Co. shares were in demand at Rs. 13.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 77½.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 91¾ and Conversion Warrants at about Rs. 10.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 91.

THE INDAIN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

PROPOSED PRELIMINARY VISIT OF SIR THOMAS HOLLAND.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay states:—

The attention of the public is drawn to the fact that owing to the wide scope of the Indian Industrial Commission, presided over by Sir Thomas Holland, and the limited time at their disposal, it may not be found possible for every industrial question of local importance to be investigated by the Commission, unless adequate notice is given. Sir Thomas Holland will make a preliminary visit to Bombay in the month of August in order to ascertain what are the chief local questions requiring investigation. All suggestions therefore as to subjects of inquiry should be sent in to the Deputy Secretary, Revenue Department, Bombay Secretariat, so as to reach that officer not later than the 31st July.

DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION'S REPORT.

CORRESPONDENCE ON LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 8.

The correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission relating to land revenue is published. In the course of their despatch dated the 30th June, 1910, the Government of India strongly opposed the proposal that the net profits of the land which the Government shall be entitled to take and the period of settlements should be embodied in provincial legislation instead of being left to the executive order as was the case outside Bombay. In conclusion the Government of India urged that no action should be taken for the present.

The Secretary of State in reply, dated 20th October 1910, said that he accepted the conclusion at which the Government of India had arrived after careful consideration of the subject that it was not expedient for the present to take action on this proposal.

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE

FURRTHER GIFT BY GOVERNMENT LICENCES OF BOMBAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 10.

A press communique states:—In the announcement made in April last it was stated that in addition to a liberal contribution of Rs. 62,000 the Government Licences of Bombay had promised a further donation of Rs. 21,000 towards the funds of the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women at Delhi. They have now generously raised their total contribution to Rs. 1,00,000 and in supersession of previous arrangements it has been decided to earmark the entire amount for the construction of Nurses' quarters which will be suitably inscribed.

UNRESTRICTED TRADE WITH JEDDAH PERMITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 10.

Unrestricted trade with Jeddah has now been permitted.

BIRMINGHAM SMALL ARMS CO. LTD. TRADE MARK B.S.A. BIRMINGHAM

THE B.S.A. THREE GUNS TRADE MARK IS YOUR PROTECTION AGAINST INFERIOR MACHINES.

The Trade Marks illustrated above appear on all genuine

B.S.A BICYCLES

"PERFECT IN EVERY PART."

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Bombay Agents: Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Calcutta Agents: Sen & Pandit, 59, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

Madras Agents: The Elphinstone Co. - Mount Road, Madras. Addison & Co., Ltd. - Mount Road, Madras.

'THE TONIC OF TONICS'

Prof. JAMES'

ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS.

Build up, Brace up, Tone up, Wake up: get ready for the coming monsoon days. Banish from the system the weariness and lassitude left over from summer. Restore the rundown condition, strengthen the blood, increase the appetite, build up old or young, as the need may be. The most marvellous remedy on the face of the earth, for invalids, convalescents, for weak ladies and busy, active adults.

BUILD UP BRACE UP TONE UP WAKE UP

Rs. 2-0-0 for a bottle of 40 Pearls.

Annas 4 for a trial package for 2 days' use.

Get a bottle to-day.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.

No. 155 (Dept. C), Jooma Musjid, MARKET, BOMBAY.

HIGH LIFE

THE TRUE TEST OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.

Full Jewelled, Lever, Sterling Silver Rs. 30.

Ditto with Radium Dial. Rs. 35.

Catalogue on application.

HIGH LIFE WATCH Co.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Absolutely Free

40 years experience, late Government Medical Officer

RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S

SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE is being distributed free.

Apply to—

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BEST MYSORE SANDAL STICKS

For Pujas! and For Ceremonials !!

Ambar batti, per seer, Rs. 4, 3, 2.

" 144 Sticks, per Packet, As. 12.

Sandal Paste, Big Tin, As. 8.

WILLIAM & Co., BANGALORE CITY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them to their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/6. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Phase of the Moon: Full Moon July 15.
Sunrise, 6 h. 8 m., Sunset 7 h. 20 m.
Hindu: 11th of Ashad Sud, 1972.
Mahomedan: 9th of Ramjan, 1334.
Parsi: 4th (Shehervar) of Bahman, 1285.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, July 12.

English Mail Steamer Mandala expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m.
Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Corporation Hall, 4-10 p.m.
Mails for Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, Saigon and Manilla, via Negapatam, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 13.

Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Corporation Hall, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 15.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Annual Prize Distribution, H. E. the Governor presiding, Artillery Headquarters, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, 9-30 p.m.
Concert by the Boys and Girls of the Cathedral Schools, in aid of the Belgian Children's Day Fund, Town Hall.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Dr. Walford Bodie and Co., 6-30, and 9-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema, Churni Road, 6.45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

STAINTON.—On the 4th July, at Cheltenham, England, to Capt. and Mrs. T. H. Stainton (Supply and Transport Corps, Indian Army) a son.
WEATHERALL.—On the 7th July to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Weatherall, Calcutta, a daughter.

DEATHS.

COOPER.—Hormasji Rustamji, age 68, Tardeo, July 9.
BAJAN.—Hirabai, wife of Framji Palanji Bajan, age 36, Thakordwar, July 10. Funeral this morning at 7 a.m. (B. T.).
deSOUZA—NELSON.—Son of A. J. deSouza to Miss Ermelinda deSouza, third daughter of the late Dr. P. deSouza yesterday.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne Commanding.

July 10.

No. 227—DUTIES:—
Duties for the week commencing Monday, 10th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week 2nd-Lieutenant F. J. Cheminais.
Orderly Officer next for duty 2nd-Lieuteuant W. N. Cartland.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B. Banks.
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.
Orderly Sergeant E. E. Company Sergt. F. Kimpton.
No. 228—PARADES:—
6-45 a.m. Tuesday 11th instant Rifle exercise and N. C. O.'s instructions.
7-0 a.m. Thursday 13th instant. Physical exercise, rifle and marching drill.
6-15 p.m. Thursday 13th instant. Lecture by Lieutenant Howard, R.G.A.
9-30 p.m. sharp Saturday 15th instant. Annual Prize Distribution.
No. 224—PRIZE DISTRIBUTION:—
The Annual Prize Distribution will take place at the Corps Headquarters at 9-30 p.m. sharp on Saturday the 15th instant.
His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has kindly consented to be present and to distribute the prizes. Dress.—Officers, Mess dress white; N. C. O.'s and men, mess dress white or khaki uniform.
No. 229—LECTURE:—
It is notified for the information of all members of the Corps, that each technical lecture will count as a parade to those who attend them. Cards of syllabus can be had on application to the Corps Sergt.-Major.

NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

No. 230—PARADES:—
Wednesday at 5-15 p.m. Signalling Class.
Friday at 5-15 p.m. Practice for competitions.
Sunday, at 10-0 a.m. Rifle Exercises.
No. 231—RECRUITING:—
No. 3 Company, Kirkee, is open to recruiting. European residents of 18 years of age and over of Poona and Kirkee districts are invited to join. Particulars can be obtained from the C. S. M. Instructor at the Ammunition Factory Gate, Kirkee, or by post.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY.

No. 226—MEETING:—
There will be a meeting of all N. C. O.'s of the E. E. Company, B.V.A., on Wednesday evening next the 12th instant, at 7-15 p.m. sharp. All N. C. O.'s are requested to attend. Dress optional.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

All Sergeants of Nos. 1, 2 and E. E. Companies are requested to attend at Headquarters on Wednesday next the 12th instant at 7 p.m. sharp.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by The Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

July 11.

231. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "G" Coy. during week ending 15th July. Next for duty "J" Coy. The Battalion Orderly Sergeant on duty on Monday evening will attend at the Volunteer Club. Officers Commanding Coys. should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday midday, each week.
232. Ranges.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
"L" Company—Monday 10th, Tuesday 11th, and Wednesday 12th instant.
"D" Company—Thursday 13th, Friday 14th, Saturday 15th, Monday 17th, Tuesday 18th, Wednesday 19th, Thursday 20th, Friday 21st, and Saturday 22nd instant.
"G" Company—Sundays 16th, 23rd and 30th instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings.
Details as follows:—
"B" Company, Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.
"C" and "D" Coys. Monday evenings.
"E" and "F" Coys. Friday evenings.
"G" Coy. Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.
"J" Coy. Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.
233. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men; intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join, as recruits drills will commence shortly.
234. Musketry Course.—A short refresher course of musketry for Officers and Sergeants is held at the Volunteer Club, at 6-30 p.m., on Mondays. All Officers and Sergeants are particularly requested to attend.
235. Pay.—Men in Bombay who have not drawn the pay due to them for Actual Military Service, will be paid out at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays only. Men out of Bombay must send their present addresses to the Adjutant in order that their pay may be remitted to them.
236. Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.
237. Parade.—"F" Company.—There will be a parade of all 2nd Class Shots in the Company for instruction in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters, at 6-15 p.m., until further notice. Dress.—Drill order, without arms.
"G" Company.—There will be a Company parade on Thursday, 13th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana 7-15 a.m. uniform. Shirts and Shorts.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

July 11.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at a.m. (weather permitting.)
Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Thursday morning next, the 14th instant and not Wednesday as previously announced. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles no Bandolier.
Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.) will be held on the following evenings of the ensuing week.
Monday, the 10th to Friday the 14th instant 6 to 8 p.m. Volunteer Club, Marine Lines.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd/Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

STRING BAND AT THE R.B.Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Benner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—"The Light Horse" .....Blon.
Overture—"Le Domino Nair" .....Auber.
Valse—"Sursum Corda" ...Bertram C. Rawlandson.
Selection—"Arcadians" .....Monekton.
Morcean—"Je sais que vous etes Jolie" Christine.
Melodies from—"To-night's the Night" Reubens.
The Palace Girls Dance—"Cheero" .....Finck.

INCOMING MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Mooltan with the outward Mails of the 30th ultimo passed Suez at 2 p.m. on Sunday, the 9th instant.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The P. and O. S. S. Morea which connected with the S. S. Salsette which left Bombay on the 21st ultimo arrived Marseilles on Saturday the 8th instant. All well.

INADMISSIBLE TELEGRAMS.

A Telegraph Department Notification states:—
Telegrams in the revised (5th edition) of the A B C Code are inadmissible under the censorship regulations.

BOY KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR CAR.

While taxi No. 2215 was going along the Bandkhote Road near Pinjrapole when a Mahomedan boy named Musa Ahmed, aged 12, ran in front of the car and was knocked down. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that six, ribs of his were broken. It is stated the car was being taken on the right side of the road.

REPORTED THEFT.

Gulabsing Gurdetsing, a dye-merchant, with his place of business in Samuel Street, has complained to the Police that he locked his godown as usual on the 8th instant. When he returned there on Sunday, afternoon he found that goods of the value of Rs. 693 had been removed.

MOTOR CAR COLLISION.

Motor car No. 4786 was being driven along New Queen's Road by Ahmed Mahomed Cussum and was followed at a short distance by another car No. 4295 driven by Mr. Foskett. When the first car was opposite the French Motor Car Company's office two boys ran in front of the car, and the driver suddenly pulled up in order to avoid an accident and the result was the two cars collided with each other and both were slightly damaged.

INJURED BY A FALLING BALE OF COTTON

Kaikhushru Rustomji Reporter, a Parsi aged 25, living in the Old Police Court Lane, Fort and employed in Messrs. Mitchell and Company's Office was sitting in a cotton godown talking with another clerk named Shavakshaw Cowasji, when they heard a noise and on looking up they saw the pressed bales which had been stocked falling down. They both ran out but one of the bales struck Kaikhushru after rebounding through the door, and caused him a compound fracture of the left leg. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

FUNERAL OF LATE MR. F. X. FURTADO.

Mr. F. X. Furtado, Secretary of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, Ltd., died on Saturday last at his residence in Burrow's Lane, Dabul, at the age of 55 years. The deceased gentleman enjoyed much popularity in the Goan Community to which he belonged, as was testified to by the large attendance at his funeral, which took place on Sunday morning. Mr. Furtado took prominent part in the various movements of the Community and served on the Managing Committees of most of the Community's institutions, being twice President of the Society of Our Lady of Piety, Dabul, and Honorary Managing Director of Associacao Goana, an Insurance Society, which has been in existence for nearly ten years. At the Haine's Road Cemetery, where his last remains were interred, Dr. A. G. Viegas and Dr. B. Pais delivered funeral orations in English, and Mr. A. X. D'Souza in Portuguese, eulogising the valuable services rendered by the deceased to the Community during the last twenty-five years. A number of floral wreaths covered the coffin.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were two deaths from plague and two attacks and three deaths from small-pox on Sunday. The two plague deaths were reported from Esplanade and Bhuleshwar, one each. The total mortality from all causes was 60 against 59 of the corresponding day of last year and 73 on that of 1914. Of the 2,326 rats caught 17 were found to be infected.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE.

AN INTERESTING PROGRAMME.

A meeting of the members of the Cercle Littéraire and their friends was held at the rooms of the Cercle on Thursday evening last. There was a very large gathering, including European and Parsee ladies. Mr. C. M. Cursetji was in the chair.

The Committee had prepared a very attractive programme of music, recitations and dramatic scenes for the occasion. The proceedings opened with the "Marseillaise" played by Mrs. K. Ookerji on the piano. Miss G. J. Bahadurji, of St. Xavier's College, played "Rondo Brilliant" by Weber, and "Impromptu in Ab" by Schubert on the piano, the rendering of which was highly admired. Miss Marie N. Kanny gave a French recitation "La Conscience" which was much applauded. Mr. P. J. Bahadurjee, of St. Xavier's College, recited in French Lamartin's "L'Immortalite," his pronunciations being perfect and his delivery excellent. Two students of St. Xavier's College played the well-known scene from Morliers "Les Femmes Savantes" between the "belesprit" Trissotin and the Savant Vadius which drew applauses from the audience. The rendering of the assassination scene from Ponsard's "Charlotte Corday" by Miss M. C. Mehta, Miss T. S. Taraporewalla and Miss K. C. Setalvad was much admired. The entertainment concluded with a recitation—Browning's "Hervé Riel"—given by Mr. C. M. Cursetji in capital style. Mrs K. Ookerji played a piano solo in her usual admirable style.

The following prizes were awarded by the president:—Sir D. M. Petit's B.A. prize to Mr N. E. Sahiar of St. Xavier's College, and the Matriculation prize to Mr. Dongerkery Sunder Rao of St. Xavier's School for obtaning the highest number of marks in French at the B.A. and Matriculation Examinations respectively.

REGISTRATION OF CLAIMS AGAINST ENEMY SUBJECTS.

With reference to the Press Communiqué No. 66-M. dated 15th May, 1916, regarding the registration of claims against enemy subjects and enemy Governments the following further instructions are issued.

The Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay (whose office is situated in Canada Building, Home Street, Fort), will, in addition to recording the claims enumerated in clauses (*a*) to (*d*) of paragraph 1 of the Press Communiqué referred to above, record the following also *viz.*:—Claims against Hostile Insurance Agencies in Bombay; and Claims against branches in India of the following hostile concerns:—Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company, Hansa Line, German East Africa Line, A. Blascheck and Company, Salomon Brothers, Limited, W. Wolf and Sons.

In regard to (*b*) the column for "Address of such debtor" in Registration Order "G" should show the address of the head office of the firm concerned, a remark being made in the last column to the effect that the claim is primarily against the firm's branch in India at ———.

It is further notified that in each case the amount of the claim should invariably be specified in English currency, the rate of exchange (if conversion is necessary for registration) being the rate prevalent at the date of the outbreak of the war with the country concerned. Any interest claimed on the amount of the claim itself should be calculated upto the date specified in the second sub-paragraph of paragraph 14 of the memorandum of instructions issued in the Press Communiqué of 15th May, 1916, referred to in paragraph 1 above, according to the nationality of the enemy in respect of whom the claim is recorded.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The following donations have been received from 5th July to 8th July for the relief of cattle distress in Kathiawar and human distress in Cutch:—

Grass.—The Hon Mr Purshottamdas Thakoredas (In memory of Mr. Vijbhukhandas Atmaram) Rs 500, Mr Chimanlal H Setalvad Rs 50, Anonymous Rs 10, Messrs Cowasji Framji & Co. Rs 101, Mr Mulji Damodar Rs 500, Mr Runchodas Purshottamdas Rs 25, Anonymous Rs 100, Mr Ramdas Narandas Rs 101, Hon. Mr. Pheroze C Sethna Rs 100, Mr Jehangir D Wadia in memory of Mr D H Wadia Rs 5, Mr G B Trivedi (in sacred memory of my late brother Mr. S B Trivedi) Rs 25, Messrs. Mulji Haridas & Co. 201, Messrs Tribhovan Bhaishanker & Co. Rs 25, Messrs. Motibhai Laxmidas & Co. Rs 25, Messrs Parmanand Premji & Co. Rs 25, Messrs. Chhaganlal & Co. Rs 25, Mr Maganlal Jamnadas Rs 25, "Faith" Rs 25, Sympathiser Rs 10, Mr M P Khareghat Rs 100, Mrs Haji Esmail Gulammohmed Rs 50, Mr Pherozeshah M Gimi Rs 10, Sympathiser Rs 1,000, P. C. S. Rs 25. Total Rs. 3,063.

Cutch (Human relief).—Mr. Devji Jetha Joshi Reshamvala (Cutch.) Rs 25, Sympathiser Rs 10,000, Bai Maneckbai Pestonji Dhalla in sacred memory of beloved son Rustam Rs. 25. Total Rs. 10,050.

General.—Mr H M Mehta Rs 1, Mr. Keshavlal Nagji Ghadiali Rs 5. Total Rs 6.

Grand Total Rs 13,119.

IN THE SAME GRAVE.

Here is a remarkable story of how a corporal in the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment died in the recent fighting on the Vimy Ridge.

"One of our chaps," writes a comrade of the dead man in "The Times," "was so upset by the cries of a wounded German that he crawled out on his hands and knees to help the lad to come in. He got to him, and the two started back to the crater. The machine-gun fire increased, and both were hit. Later we found both dead, holding each other's arms.

"The act made a great impression upon our Hun prisoners, and several of them asked to be present when the dead Lancashire lad and the German he had died for were laid in the same grave."

CAPTAIN ZORAWAR SINGH, B. A.

(A SKETCH BY A FRIEND.)

RECIPIENT OF MILITARY CROSS.

Capt. Zorawar Singh is the first of the first batch of the Imperial Cadets who got his commission in the Indian Land Forces after passing the required test at Dehra Dun. Capt. Zorawar Sing's services were lent to the Bhavnagar State as Commandant of the Imperial Service Lancers. While serving as Commandant, Captain Zorawar Singh fell ill and had to take long leave. He utilized this interval and graduated in the Bombay University with honours. His health however grew still worse and it was at one time thought that he would have to give up his military career. But Providence ordained otherwise and he was asked to try Europe for a change as the last chance. Fortunately he improved during his stay in England considerably and on his return to this country was in a position to resume his duties. Shortly afterwards he again went to England with the Indian Contingent for the Coronation of his Imperial Majesty King George V. He acted as an Honorary Adjutant of the Indian Contingent and did very useful work and on his return he was appointed an A.-D.-C to H. E. the late Viceroy Lord Hardinge. When the war broke out, Capt. Zorawar Singh was in England and was one of the first Indians who offered his services to that great soldier, the late Lord Kitchner, as a volunteer. But the offer was refused and within a few days all the military officers on leave were ordered back to join their regiments. During his absence in England several Imperial Service Troops were requisitioned for active service, but on his return Capt. Zorawar Singh to his great disappointment found that the Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers were not fortunate enough to be so requisitioned. Capt. Zorawar Singh, however, was not the man to let go an opportunity to serve his king and country and to show the stuff which Rajputs are made of. He therefore tried hard and after a great deal of trouble was able to attain his object partly. A squadron of his Imperial Service Lancers was taken to act as a first Reserve to the Mysore Lancers. He joined the Staff of the Mysore Lancers under Major Henderson, now Brigadier-General and they sailed on the 17th November, 1914, from Bombay for the Front. There the officers were given instruction in machine-guns. Out of 11 officers Capt. Zorawar Singh was the only Indian and he stood first in the test. During the period from February 1915, to August 1915, Captain Zorawar Singh was engaged in the work of guarding the Canal and was mentioned in despatches by General Maxwell, the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Egypt, and H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar had the proud satisfaction of receiving a congratulatory message from H.E. the Viceroy through the Agent to the Governor-General appreciating the splendid services rendered by Capt. Zorawar Singh. Immediately after this there was a battle in the month of November, 1915. Capt. Zorawar Singh was again mentioned in despatches for his bravery which earned for him the coveted Military Cross. Capt. Zorawar Singh was thus engaged at a stretch for the period of a year-and-a-half under climatic conditions, the severity of which can well be imagined, when it is known that the temperature rises nearly to 150. in that part of the theatre of war. Capt. Zorawar Singh came to India during March last after a good deal of persuasion on the part of his friends and relations and only when he was satisfied that his absence would be consistent with his high sense of duty. He was only here for a month and was called away. After his return Capt. Zorawar Singh has gone through another test in advanced machine-gun course and has made a record therein. Out of 700 candidates he stood first securing 799 marks out of 800 and became entitled to the "Special Distinguished" certificate. Capt. Zorawar Singh has also been again gazetted an A.-D.-C. to H. E. the present Viceroy.

DEOLALI NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 10.

The station which is generally dull for want of amusements, is looking up this year. We had a splendid afternoon entertainment at the Grand Hotel last Saturday when the invalid soldiers were treated liberally by Messrs. Dhondhy and Sethna. On Tuesday the Parsi Boarding School is going to give a concert in aid of the Belgian children. An attractive programme has been arranged. This Parsi school is doing very well under the new management since the retirement of Mr. Talati—and there is a talk of a girls' school soon being opened on Nasik Road by the enterprising Hotelkeeper Mr. J. P. B. Jeejeebhoy. The station is quite full and the weather excellent.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE

TWO APPELLANTS ACQUITTED BY HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

At the High Court to-day Justices Chitty and Walmsley delivered judgment in what is known as the Barisal supplementary case appeal.

This was an appeal preferred by Madan Mohun Bhowmik, Troylukho Nath Chakravarti, Khangendra Nath Chaudhuri, Protul Ganguli and Romesh Chunder Dutt Chowdhury who had been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Backerganj of conspiring to wage war against the King and sentenced as follows:—Troylukho to fifteen years' transportation, and the rest to 10 years' transportation each.

In the original trial twelve men were convicted and the present appellants who had not been arrested then, were tried in a supplementary case and convicted. Both sides admitted the existence of a conspiracy and the main question for their Lordships' determination was the complicity of the appellants in this conspiracy. The appellants were members of the Barisal Samity which was a branch of the Dacca Samity. Its object was revolutionary, namely, to drive the English from the country and to establish some sort of national Government. The organisation appeared to have been systematic and complete, and the idea was to have been zealously preached among the students and school boys.

After enumerating the dacoities and murders committed by the members of the Samity, their Lordships observed that the foundation of the case against the five appellants was to be found in the evidence of two approvers, Preonath and Girindra. It had been stated that the approvers were tutored but that statement was founded on mere suggestion and not on any facts, and their Lordships declined to draw any such inference. But the sentences of both approvers were remitted and Preonath was sent to a distant place where he would be out of danger from his former associates and Girindra was sent to England by his father. Their Lordships observed that the action of the local Government in releasing these two approvers and permitting them to leave the jurisdiction of the Court might have seriously interfered with the course of justice in this case if there was necessity of recalling them, but no such necessity arose. Apart from this their release soon after the conviction of the appellants was obtained in the Court of Sessions and before the appeal could be decided, was certainly open to misconstruction. Their Lordships dealt with individual cases, and acquitted Protul and Romesh and affirmed the conviction of the remaining three appellants, but reduced the sentence of Troylukho from fifteen to ten years' transportation, and that on Khagendra from ten to seven years' transportation.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

FAINTING FIT IN A BATH TUB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, July 10.

The death occurred this morning of Miss Gayer, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Gayer. Miss Gayer who had not yet recovered from a recent operation was still weak in health. This morning she fainted when leaning over her bath and fell face downwards into the water. This was not discovered until about half an hour after the accident.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

At the share market the week opened with jute shares neglected and a very small turnover took place in these securities, the prices of which ruled slightly easier in some instances. Coal shares did not attract much attention. There were buyers on the market for good tea shares. In the miscellaneous section there was a strong demand for India General Navigation and Railway Co. (ordinary) which stock advanced to Rs. 136. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 810, 811; Burra Dhemo 10/4; Saltore 10/4, 10/8; Sibpore 37/12, 38 p.

Jute:—Budge-Budge (ord) 372, 374; Clive (ord) 118; Delta (ord) 366, 367, 368; Empire (ord) 34, 34/4; Howrah (ord) 237; Howrah "A" (prefs) 108, 109; Kamarhatty (ord) 333; Khardah (prefs) 108.

Tea:—Dessai and Parbuttia 220; Patrakola (ord) 421, 422 c.d.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank (ord) 300; Hooghly Flour 11; Howrah Flour 45, 45/4; India General (ord) 155, 156; Reliance Jute 6 per cent. debs. 104.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 77/14 to Rs. 78/4 (nominal) and small lots were done at Rs. 78/6 to Rs. 78/10.

NAGPUR LECTURE SERIES COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, July 10.

A meeting of the Nagpur Lecture Series Committee was held at Mr. Sly's bungalow when details regarding the arrangement of lectures by distinguished Indians and Europeans were considered. These lectures will commence from September and close in February.

Under the patronage of Mr. Sly, Commissioner of the Nagpur Division, Mr. J. Ottley gave a reading of Mr. Lloyd George's speeches on Saturday at the Nagpur Volunteer Institute. Before closing Mr. Sly made a touching appeal on behalf of the Belgian refugees in aid of whom collection was then made.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

DR. BODIE'S NEW EXPERIMENT.

As Dr Bodie's season must finish on Wednesday this week by special request he is going to do half price Matinees to-day and to-morrow at 6.30 p.m., to which a large number of wounded soldiers are invited when he will introduce one of a daring experiments—"The cage of Death." In this demonstration Dr. Bodie shows his great endurance in absorbing Electricity which astounded Mr. Justice Darling in the High Courts, London. Dr. Bodie is doing this in response to a challenge from a Local Electrical Engineer who evinced scepticism at his performance and challenged him to pass 30,000 volts through his body.

OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE WITH PUBLIC GATHERINGS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—It is with the feelings of the greatest regret that I have to report to you an unnecessary official interference with regard to the arrangement of a series of religious lectures in Dadar. In co-operation with some other friends a series of public lectures were arranged on religious subjects in the hall of the Dadar English School, Dadar. The first lecture was delivered by Swami Omkar Sachhidanand of the Arya Samaj on the 1st instant, the lecture being on "Bhakthi" which was very well appreciated by the audience. The second one on "Namasmarana," was to be delivered yesterday the 8th instant and when, on the evening a little before the time I went to the School authorities they to my utter surprise said that they have got an order from the Inspector of Schools asking them not to lend the school-hall for any kind of meeting. Further they said, "So you see this being an aided institution we are afraid of going across the orders of the Inspector, and further we are really very much afraid of the Police." And consequently the lecture had to be cancelled.

Sir, you may yourself very well understand what is the root cause of all this. And what I was actually informed by another friend of mine, who has access to the school affairs is this: The Police, not willing to see any public lecture being delivered in a School-hall, wrote to the Director of Public Instruction about this school and he, in turn, has ordered the Inspector who is a new man to complain to the schooll authorities that they are too liberal in placing the school-hall at the disposal of the public for public lectures. But pray what is the harm if a public lecture be delivered in a school-hall? And further more what is the harm in a religious lecture being delivered there? Religion is a compulsory study in the presently formed Hindu University; Religion is a compulsory study in many Christian schools; but pray, what is the harm of a series of religious lectures being given in the Dadar English School, which is by-the-bye conducted by Hindus only? The answer will perhaps never be forthcoming; and even if anything comes out it will be only nonsense unadulterated.

But, Sir, why all this unnecessary interference on the part of the officials? Have the officials forgotten the Queen's Proclamation or do they want to defy it deliberately? Have we got so many in the Government to aid us in our onward progress or try their best to check its growth in every possible way? And lastly, but of the foremost importance, what business have the religiously-neutral official heads got to interfere in such a way as to find the means of stopping religious lectures? As a matter of fact every religious soul here in Dadar condemns this act very strongly.—Yours, etc.

C. V. P. SHIVAM,
Lady Jamshetji Road,
Dadar, 9th July, 1916.

BENGAL AMBULANCEC CORPS.

RATING AND LOCATION DIFFICULTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

In view of the rumours now prevalent in Calcutta that the Bengal Ambulance Corps has been disbanded the following facts show the present situation of that body. The Bengal Ambulance Corps was originally recruited for service on a floating hospital. Unfortunately the flat Bengalee foundered but the promoters immediately offered the trained staff for hospital work in Masopotamia. The offer was accepted and the staff served the Bengal Stationary Hospital with conspicuous success at Amara in the first place for six months, extended first by three months and subsequently offered for a further period of six months upto August this year. After wards in deference to the wishes of the military authorities the promoters arranged to hand over the hospital to the Government as a going concern and to organise a stretcher corps instead for advance work at the front. The bulk of the new corps has been under training for some months in Calcutta in anticipation of formal orders of the Government in the matter. Some difficulties have arisen in connection with rating and with location of the depot. Meanwhile the promoters were unable to obtain further lease of the building which was being used as a temporary depot and pending the settlement of the rating difficulties and the location of a new depot the recruits have been allowed to go to their homes. It is hoped that all difficulties will soon be removed and that the recruits will then reassemble in a new depot.

The Burma Government has accepted the Salvation Army's proposal for a juvenile adult criminal institution in Rangoon and has contributed to the initial and other expenses of the institution.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, July 11, 1916.

THE RAILWAY PROBLEM.

The Railway Department of the Government of India has done wisely in abandoning its statistical inquiry on reference to last year's resolution of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, on the expediency of substituting the system of railway management by the State and the State alone for the one now in vogue, and deciding to pursue the question by "an inquiry into the practical side of railway working, founded upon everyday experience of those commercially interested in railways." A statistical inquiry could never have enabled the Railway Board to arrive at any definite conclusion. Indeed, we were very sceptical about it when it was taken in hand. Any practical student of railway statistics would have soon found himself in the predicament in which the department has found itself after months of labour. The course now decided upon is one which practical commonsense suggests and we are glad that the Railway Board with such an open-minded chief as Mr. Gillan has invited some twenty-two organisations in the country to give their opinion "whether State or company-managed lines have rendered the better service to the public." With this object in view it has formulated three broad questions which are practical and comprehensive, embracing, as they do, a variety of essential railway problems some of which are of a most complicated character as follows:—

1. What particular railway or railways do your members most frequently have dealings with?
2. If with both State and company-managed lines, does your experience lead to the belief that the public are better served by one than by the other—
   (*a*) in promptitude of despatch and delivery,
   (*b*) in rates,
   (*c*) in the manner of dealing with complaints,
   (*d*) in the care and handling of goods,
   (*e*) in the matter of passenger traffic?
3. If dealings are with one system of railway only, have you complaints to make under any of the sub-heads to the question 2?

ARMCHAIR CONTROL.

The tenour of these three broad questions plainly informs us that the Railway Board has at last seen the wisdom of going to the very root of the problem, basing their conclusions on facts which obviously enough can only be fairly and accurately elicited from those who have daily to transact business with railways. Those are the persons in the best position not only to speak with experience and authority but to point out the merits and demerits of the management of a particular railway. Sitting at a desk and hardly ever coming into touch with the very persons who alone are able candidly and fearlessly to indicate the defects of a management and suggest their remedy, can never lead to any practical good. A railway management, which can be deemed to be administering its affairs with fair and reasonable satisfaction to the public, who alone are its customers, can only be appreciated by the controlling authorities when such authorities constantly watch the daily working of a railway in all its multitudinous branches.—goods and passenger traffic alike,—by moving about enquiring, and taking careful notes. Armchair control and authority is ridiculous and yet that has been the state of things for many years past! The controlling authorities read daily reports and returns, scribble correspondence, and when occasion demands issue long-worded resolutions which only reveal their general ignorance of management to the practical man of business coming daily into contact with it. It is the bureaucratic way. It may be admirable from the point of view of the bureaucracy, which is nothing if not pontifical in the belief in its own infallibility. But it is the very reverse of admirable from the point of view of those who wholly contribute to the railway earnings. But traditions, obsolete and hollow, circumlocution and red tape, are not the means whereby a railway can be managed if it is to pay its working expenses and earn something tangible for the State or the proprietary. We, therefore, cordially welcome the new departure which the Railway Board has taken in the matter of the investigation of one of the most momentous economic problems affecting the future foreign and inland trade and the indigenous manufactures and industries of this country. Such a departure was of course to be expected from a chairman who is responsive to well-informed public opinion and not hide-bound as some of his predecessors in the office were. Their vision was too narrow. It did not go beyond their own desk or did not extend beyond the Board of Directors situated six thousand miles away,—a Board ostensibly supposed to be working on so many thousand pounds a year by way of fees for the good of the proprietary and the public, but really inactive, ignorant, and wholly dependent on the clique of those interested and active permanent officials who are the driving force of a railway management.

FAVOURED CUSTOMERS.

Now the value of the first question will be tested by the answers the Railway Board receives from those who have constant dealings with one or more railways. And here, too, it is better to be plainspoken if the truth is to be told. There are two classes of commercial customers of our Indian railways. The foreign merchants, whether importers or exporters, or both, are one set. The indigenous merchants and manufacturers are the other set. And it has long been a chronic complaint of the latter that they are the least favoured or cared for. Preference is almost invariably given to the former because they are potential and influential. They have friends in the Government here and they have friends at Home on the different boards. They have their own organs who advocate or ventilate their own interests and they have parliamentarians who are ready to interpellate Ministers and see that they eventually get what they want. Indians are aware of what constantly goes on behind the curtains at the India Office and at the boards of the Indian railway companies. The old vicious methods of the Hon. the East India Trading Company are still in active operation. As John Bright once trenchantly observed, the Court of Directors wrote public despatches favouring a particular commercial policy simply to delude Parliament. But private or "secret" (that is the word still used in the various secretariats of the Empire to-day) despatches simultaneously were undated and forwarded to the Hon. the Agents or the Presidents of the Council of the Governors and Governors-General, instructing them *not* to mind the instructions or directions in the public despatches! The public despatches were only an eyewash. The government of the country and the policy to be pursued was carried on in the spirit if not in the letter of the secret despatches. It would be idle for any one to deny that in matters of railway management, this method, so vehemently condemned by Bright as "unchristian," still survives and luxuriates. That being so, it remains to be seen how far the foreign merchants, who have extensive dealings with the different railway companies, respond to the crucial matters embraced by the second question. Take the very first sub-head:—"Promptitude of despatch and delivery."

Now, it is notorious that at this very hour there is a hue and cry among a variety of consumers of coal in all parts of the country that promptitude of despatch and delivery has a hidden significance of its own. Many have enquired why A, not a regular dealer or merchant in coal, gets his coal wagons with promptitude, while B and C, known men in the trade, can never get them, in face of correspondence and in face of assurances of all kinds? Is there the least doubt that the A description of traders would retail their experience one way while those of the B class another way? So, too, in a variety of commodities imported or exported, and sent to their destination by rail. Public bodies representing trades and industries are not supposed to be always acting above board. Their responses will be made in the key which appertains to their interests, or the interests of the majority of members composing it. We should not be surprised were the Railway Board to find themselves in a labyrinth with the answers they receive from the the twenty-two bodies and persons whose opinions they have invited. One set of traders dealing with one railway will extol the management, because it will suit their interests, while another set will denounce it because dissatisfied. The whole question of "undue preference" will naturally come to the surface, raising quite a railway Frankenstein of the first order.

THE MEDLEY OF RATES.

As to rates, it need not be said that they are differential already on different lines. The war of rates has gone on for years, and to us it seems interminable. No two railways, with different interests to serve, can come to a uniform arrangement. There are wheels within wheels. Not only are companies in conflict with each other as to rates, State owned railways find themselves in a quandary when competing with companies leased by the State. There is a regular medley of rates prevailing. It is a maze of mazes, but not without method, underlying which is the principle how one line should cut the other so as to attract towards it the cream of traffic in certain staple commodities. The State, untrammelled, unfettered, and disinterested, can alone fix rates in conformity with a variety of economic factors, in themselves conflicting. But the State in India, in matters of railway rates, has more than once declared its helplessness! How will the Railway Board deal with this knotty problem when the answers are received? It will require the highest and most subtle economic statesmanship to deal with the problem in a spirit of fairness. A Bengali gentleman, well versed in this question, has already published a book pointing out this conflict of railway rates for one and the same commodity on different lines at different distances. Then there are the rates arising from valuable and unconsequential commodities at short and long distances on which that eminent railway expert, Mon. Colson, has expatiated at length, with admirable breadth of view, supported by irrefragable facts in his famous book on Railways and Tariffs, a short review of which was given in these columns a few months ago.

As to the manner of dealing with complaints, well, that, of course, is a simpler subject and we hope that the answers will suggest how complaints should be satisfactorily redressed, and within what time. At present complaints, whether of traders or passengers, remain hanging for weeks, if not months. Even when they are disposed of, the complainants are no way better situated as to their wrongs than before the complaints were made. It is also a branch of the science of bureaucratic government and can be well dealt with under a separate chapter—"How not to do it."

PROBLEM OF PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Care in handling goods is a very minor topic and could be easily and satisfactorily disposed of. But the problem of passenger traffic is as complicated and difficult as that of the rates. A separate article or even a series of articles on this vexed subject, absolutely chronic, may not suffice. From every leading Indian organ of opinion, from every leading Indian public body, not the least among which is the Congress, and from every leading citizen, petitions, appeals, memorials, time out of number, have gone forth, but it can be justly observed that they have never received a fraction of the redress demanded. One has to refer only to some of the appendices in the annual railway reports dealing with coaching traffic in its detail, to learn what precious little has been done in the way of redressing the grievances of Indian railway passengers, especially of the two lowest classes, the intermediate and the third. But there is ample time to animadvert on this head. Meanwhile, we repeat, we are gratified that at last the Railway Board, under the direction of its present open-minded Chairman, has courageously taken a new departure to investigate the principal points of railway management by going to the very root. It is the only way to make improvement. Chronic ailments need a drastic method of cure. Let us hope that the cure will be radical and not a palliative only. As to the "Note" on the two views entertained regarding State and Company management, we shall have some solvent criticism to offer later on. It is a subject full of complexity, and when the facts come to be weighed, it will be difficult to decide which way the balance leans. We are still of opinion that, taking everything into consideration, it will still bend on the side of the management as it prevails at present, wherein you obtain the good of both the systems, with the minimum of the disadvantages of each. That some important modifications suggested by experience are necessary goes, of course, without saying. But this subject also will demand separate treatment.

Notes of the Day.

American Consular Reports on India.

In the latest number of the "Mysore Economic Journal" Mr. F. Noyce, I.C.S., writing on American Consular Reports on India, observes with much truth that these reports are models of what such communications should be. He refers in particular to the reports that Mr. H. D. Baker, till recently American Consul at Bombay and now Commercial Attaché at Petrograd, used to send to his Government periodically from India. Mr. Baker will be remembered in this city as one of the most typical and highly respected representatives of American Democracy that ever came to India. He was a hustler, like most of his countrymen, but a hustler of the right sort. He was ever on the alert for fresh and extended commercial openings between his country and India. He studied the trade problems of India as few Consular agents of Western countries have ever done. Mr. Baker has now embodied his reports on India, as well as those of other Consular officers, in a bulky volume entitled "British India, with notes on Ceylon, Afghanistan and Tibet." The volume is a regular store-house of information on the possibilities of Indian trade and will be found very useful as a work of reference not only by American and European manufacturers and their agents, but by the Indian commercial public as well.

India and America in the Same Boat.

Writing about Indo-American trade relations, it is interesting to note that this country is in the same boat as the United States in one particular at least, viz, cotton manufactures, and that some American business men are not at all satisfied with the condition of their cotton industry. The U. S. Secretary of Commerce is reported to have recently addressed some of the commercial associations of his country as follows:

"Compare our exports of $28,000,000 in cotton piece-goods with England's $600,000,000! Why, we ourselves actually import one-third more manufactured cotton goods than we export—we, a cotton-growing and manufacturing nation! What is wrong here? Several things. First of all, antediluvian selling methods, which are costly, complicated, without enthusiasm, adaptability, or originality, stuck fast in old ruts; second, manufacturing and trade methods which neither know nor recognize change, much less are willing to contemplate the possibility of change—methods which, perhaps, have grown up with the home trade, or have themselves developed home trade along the present lines, radically differing from and diametrically opposed to trade lines of other countries. Our machines turning out heavy sheetings and drills by the mile in standard, unvarying counts, widths and pieces, at the minimum manufacturing expense, won for us pretty much all the trade we ever have enjoyed in India, the Levant, the Red Sea district and China. Excepting in such goods, we have never gained trade, excepting when trade was made free with the Philippines, opening a market there on what cotton goods men call 'American lines' and a few fancies.

We boast that when business of any considerable volume is in sight we 'go for it.' This seems not to be the motto of American cotton mills. We must learn that if we are to achieve substantial results in the world-markets we will have to produce and sell what the world-markets want and not what we think they ought to want. And that applies particularly and especially to cotton goods and all cotton fabrics.

A Plea for Local Intelligence Bureaus.

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Pioneer" makes an effective plea for the establishment in each district and in all important towns of intelligence bureaux capable of supplying men engaged in or attempting to start small industries with necessary information regarding the sources of supply of raw materials or the extent of facilities likely to be available in regard to labour, market, etc. As at present situated, the small industrialist in district towns has to shift for himself to acquire correct estimates of the demand and supply of particular commodities both in his own district and outside. The consequence is that his ignorance in this respect lands him in unforeseen difficulties and an industry which in better informed hands would stand every chance of prospering is ruined. But if, as the correspondent suggests, an university graduate, with two or three years' preliminary experience in any large commercial firm, is placed in charge of the local intelligence bureau and supplied with statistical and other industrial literature, he may be able to reply satisfactorily to all local enquiries of a commercial and economic character and may thus contribute materially to the industrial development of his district.

Italy and Cotton.

The rather unusually large imports of raw cotton and exports of manufactured goods which have become a feature of Italy's foreign trade since the outbreak of war, have naturally led outsiders to speculate on the reasons thereof. People have not been wanting who have hinted that large quantities of cotton still find their way to Germany from Italian sources. Since, however, precautions have been taken by the Allied Governments jointly to prevent such a possibility, we may take it that at present at any rate little cotton in a raw condition finds its way from Italy into Germany. But apprehensions are still entertained in responsible quarters that speculators in Italy are importing large quantities of cotton with a view to a profitable trade with the Germans as soon as the war ends. An attempt to dissipate any such fears has recently been made by Signor Mylius, president of the Italian Association of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, who says in the course of a statement:

It is perfectly true that Italian spinners have bought this year more freely than usual, but this is due, first of all, to a larger consumption on account of increased production, in consequence of the coarser counts spun to meet the demand for manufacturing goods for military purposes, and for other two reasons which aim at one and the same object,—namely, the avoidance of the stoppage of machinery. I can assure you that no one in Italy thinks of accumulating cotton for the use of the Germans after the war, and even if somebody has bought cotton on speculation you may be quite certain that every available bale will have to be consumed in the Italian mills long before the war ends.

Some Kitchener Stories.

As is natural, the mail papers are full of "Kitcheneriana." Lord Kitchener had many narrow escapes in his life and a few of these occasions have already been referred to in this journal. A writer in the "Manchester Guardian" recalls how once he narrowly escaped being drowned. When engaged in the survey of Palestine he got into difficulties when saving the life of Major Condor, the leader of the expedition, who had been carried away by a strong current while bathing. Lord Kitchener, according to the London correspondent of the same journal, would appear to have had some sort of foreboding of an accident at sea. It is stated that he never crossed from Dover to Calais without wearing a life-belt waistcoat, one that was specially made for him in Egypt before he made his famous advance on Khartoum. "Though so often on the sea and an excellent sailor," observes the correspondent, "he detested a sea passage and never felt comfortable on board any ship." Among his other narrow escapes may be mentioned the one at Safed in Galilee, when there was trouble with some fanatical Moslems. Both Kitchener and Major Condor were wounded and in addition a negro made an attempt to cut Kitchener down with a scimitar. A mine explosion at Chatham permanently injured his right eye, at Suakim a bullet broke in his jaw, where it always remained, and soon after his arrival in India Lord Kitchener fractured his leg.

Story of a Kiss.

In the "Pall Mall Gazette," Mr. J. Saxon Mills tells how the War Lord faced another sort of ordeal. After the conclusion of the South African War, Lord Kitchener and his staff were entertained at a small gathering. K. of K. was seated close to Sir John French, General Sir Ian Hamilton was on the other side of the table. What happened is thus described by Mr. Mills:—

During the course of our lunch a little girl entered the room, and walking along the backs of our chairs stopped finally behind the great and awful K. of K., and leaning forward kissed him on the left cheek. She then passed him an autograph book bidding him sign his name, which he duly did, finally drying the signature with the blotting-paper passed to him by the little maid. I was quite close enough to Lord Kitchener to see the whole event, and I am able to record that neither the kiss nor the empressement of the little girl awoke in him, so far as any facial expression is concerned, the slightest sentiment of surprise or pleasure or annoyance or any other emotion. We speculated on what Lord Roberts would have done on such an occasion. The other famous warriors present, I should add, were greatly amused at this little interlude in the luncheon menu. Still, there is no doubt that Kitchener did as the little girl bade him. Whether she was fully satisfied with her reception or not I was unable to ascertain.

Official and Personal.

Maharaja Sir Manindra Chundra Nandi, of Kassimbazar, has been elected unopposed to the Imperial Council by the land holders of Bengal. The election of Sir Francis Stewart as the Bengal Chamber's representative is understood to be also unopposed.

LUCKNOW CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 10.

The following is the revised list of names suggested by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee as being eligible for the Presidentship of the next Congress:—Babu Ambica Charan Mazumdar, Mrs. Besant, Mr. Muzhrul Haque and Mr. Vijayaraghava Chariar.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS

SOMME OFFENSIVE.

TO BE CONTINUED VIGOROUSLY.

FRENCH ADVANCE TWO KILOMETRES.

RUSSIAN ONSLAUGHT CONTINUES.

The week-end fighting has been intense north of the Somme and considerable tactical successes have been attained.

The British have progressed further in the neighbourhood of Ovillers and captured a group of defended buildings in another sector.

The French attacked on a front of four kilometres east of Flacourt and carried the German positions on the whole line for a depth of two kilometres.

During the attack on Hardecourt the French took 633 prisoners, including 10 officers.

A German lieutenant, who was wounded on the Somme, has published one of the first accounts of the battle, and says, as far as the eye could reach the earth was thrown up in wild chaos, which included trench, timber and wire entanglements. Nine months' work, carried on day and night, was destroyed in a few minutes.

The Russian onslaught on the Lower Stokhod continues and the enemy have been flung back in great disorder. The Russians have crossed the Stokhod near the village of Ugly, approximately half way between the railways running to Kovel from Samy and Rovno. The enemy forces defending Kovel being concentrated along these lines the Russian move in the centre threatens both groups.

The Russians have occupied Delatyn.

The Italian communiqué reports that on the upper Astiaco an advance was made towards Forni, capturing material. Trenches north of Monte Chiesa were stormed and the Agnella Pass occupied.

Mr. Edwin Montagu has been appointed Minister of Munitions and Lord Curzon a permanent member of the War Committee.

DEBATE ON FRENCH NATIONAL DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 10.

The Senate has concluded the debate on national defence and passed a resolution expressing confidence in the Government by 251 votes to six.

OFFENSIVE TO BE CONTINUED VIGOROUSLY.

"AWFUL DESTRUCTION" BY ALLIES' ARTILLERY.

RUSSIAN ONSLAUGHT ON LOWER STOKHOD.

ENEMY FLUNG BACK IN GREAT DISORDER.

FORCES DEFENDING KOVEL THREATENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 9.

The communiqué states that the Russian onslaught on the Lower Stokhod continues and the enemy have been flung back in great disorder.

There has been very fierce fighting around Baranovitchi, where the enemy are resisting desperately.

The Russians have crossed the Stokhod near the village of Ugly, approximately halfway between the railways running to Kovel from Sarny and Rovno.

Inasmuch as the enemy forces defending Kovel are chiefly concentrated along these lines the Russian move in the centre threatens both groups.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY DELATYN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, July 9.

It is officially announced that the Russians have occupied Delatyn.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES NEAR KIMPOLUNG.

GENERAL LETCHITZKY'S CAPTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, July 10.

The communiqué reports further successes west of Kimpolung, the enemy abandoning numerous dead. General Letchitzky captured between June 23rd and July 7th, 674 officers, 30,875 men, 18 guns and a hundred machine-guns.

FIGHTING WEST OF ERZERUM

TURKS SEVERELY DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, July 10.

The Russians have inflicted a severe defeat on the Turks west of Erzerum, capturing 64 officers and 1,050 men and quantities of supplies.

RUSSIAN HOSPITAL-SHIP SUNK WITHOUT WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, July 10.

An enemy submarine in the Black Sea has sunk a Russian hospitalship without warning. Seven were drowned.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS ON THE STYR.

AN ELEVEN-MILE ADVANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 10.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The site of the Russian success on the Styr is immediately north of the Lutsk salient. Vienna, admitting the retreat, explains that they were threatened with a double outflanking.

The Russians have advanced eleven miles. The prisoners are mainly Germans.

BRITISH INFANTRY'S IRRESISTIBLE DASH.

PRUSSIAN GUARD UNABLE TO STEM THE ADVANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 10.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The "Petit Parisien's" account of yesterday's fighting on the British front says:—In the attacks of the first two days of July it was discovered that certain German positions had been insufficiently battered. The infantry advance was consequently held up. The British high command thereupon ordered a re-bombardment with fire of unprecedented violence and the artillery profiting by experience abandoned certain methods which had proved inadequate.

A frightful bombardment was maintained for 48 hours, then the infantry dashed into the enemy trenches with magnificent spirit. The Germans, seeing how irresistibly the British were advancing, brought up the Prussian Guard. The Tommies fought heroically against the Kaiser's chosen troops, who were unable to recover the ground lost or even to prevent a further advance.

GERMANS' FORMIDABLE SECOND LINE.

BRITISH ADVANCE MAY BE SLOW AND COSTLY.

"UNTIL THE WEAK LINK SNAPS."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 9.

Wiring from the Press Camp in France, Reuter's correspondent says:—

The week-end fighting has been intense north of the Somme and considerable tactical successes have been attained.

It is tolerably certain that the British will continue to push vigorously without loss of time against the Germans' formidable second line.

Our Army recognises that progress is bound to be slow, indeed desperately slow and horribly costly to both sides until the weak link snaps, when events may march with dramatic rapidity.

The correspondent again emphasises the reassuring fact that a very large proportion of the casualties have been slight wounds and also that the percentages of head wounds have been small owing to shrapnel helmets.

FURTHER PROGRESS NEAR OVILLERS.

NEW ZEALANDERS REPEL STRONG ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 9.

General Haig reports that the fighting between the Ancre and Somme has been considerably less violent. We have progressed further in the neighbourhood of Ovillers and captured a group of defended buildings in another sector. The Germans have made no further attempts to recapture the positions we hold.

We successfully sprang three mines near Givenchy, northward of which, after heavy bombardment, a strong enemy local attack penetrated the trenches of the New Zealanders, who drove the enemy out after half an hour's fighting, the enemy leaving many dead.

ENEMY'S STUBBORN OPPOSITION NEAR OVILLERS.

BRITISH MAKING STEADY PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.

General Haig last night reported:—Hostile artillery has been active. There were artillery duels in several sectors.

We have again steadily progressed in the face of stubborn opposition in the neighbourhood of Ovillers.

The enemy in the afternoon launched two furious counter-attacks on the new positions in Trone Wood in the endeavour to retrieve last week's losses. Both completely broke under our gunfire.

FRENCH VICTORY ROUND FLACOURT.

GERMAN POSITIONS ON WHOLE LINE CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 10.

Last night's communiqué stated that the French attacked on a front of four kilometres east of Flacourt and carried the German positions on the whole line for a depth of two kilometres.

The French captured the village of Diaches and established a position from the village to the outskirts of Barleur. Three hundred prisoners were taken at Diaches.

There has been nothing to report north of the Somme. There have been violent artillery duels on both sides of the Meuse, particularly at Fleury and Fumin Wood.

There have likewise been duels on the Belgian front at Dixmude, where German batteries were silenced.

A successful bombing encounter occurred east of Steenstraete after the German works had been battered.

633 PRISONERS TAKEN AT HARDECOURT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 9.

This afternoon's communiqué says that the night was quiet on both sides of the Somme. During the attack on Hardecourt yesterday we took 633 prisoners, including ten officers. There has been a violent bombardment at Chattancourt, Fleury and Damloup.

PERONNE STATION UNDER FRENCH FIRE.

HEAVY TOLL AMONG PRUSSIAN GUARDS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 10.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

A "Times'" message says, Peronne station is under French fire. The German railhead has been moved eastward. The latest counter-attacks against the French were made through Chaulnes.

The "Central News" Paris correspondent says, Prussian Guards left 5,000 dead on the field.

The pro-German paper "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" says, the present situation is extremely critical for the Central Powers.

ALLIES' DESTRUCTIVE ARTILLERY.

GERMAN DESCRIPTION OF SOMME BATTLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, July 9.

The Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press of America says that Lieutenant Dambitsch, who has been wounded on the Somme, publishes one of the first German accounts of the battle.

After dwelling on the indescribable destruction wrought by the Allies' artillery on massively built positions regarded as practically indestructible, he says:—

The enemy have showed the Germans several new things. In the first place, the destruction of observation balloons by fireballs dropped from aeroplanes and, secondly, throwing of incredible numbers of aerial mines of unheard of calibres.

Lieutenant Dambitsch lays stress on the shattering effect of the Allies' air-torpedoes which create great eruptions everywhere and emphasises the awful destruction done by heavy mines which the Allies threw extraordinary distances, smashing up the most formidable defences.

I saw, he says, as far as the eye could reach, crater after crater six feet deep. The earth between was thrown up in wild chaos which included trench timber and wire entanglements. Thus nine months' work carried on day and night was destroyed in a few minutes.

VISCOUNT ESHER'S APPEAL TO WORKERS.

"THE SUPREME MOMENT IS AT HAND.'

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 10.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

Viscount Esher writing to a friend in Glasgow from France appeals to the workers not to waste a single hour, but put every ounce into the scale now that the supreme moment is at hand. "The game is going fast in favour of the Allies. The ball is now passed to us for a final rush. Germany must not be allowed to die a lingering death. I hope to see you soon, but not before a glorious peace is well in sight."

ITALIAN FRONT.

ADVANCE ON UPPER ASTICO.

AGNELLA PASS OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, July 9.

The communiqué reports that on the Upper Astico we advanced towards Forni capturing material. We stormed trenches northward of Monte Chiesa and occupied the Agnella Pass, taking forty prisoners.

MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

MR. MONTAGU APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 9.

It is officially announced that Mr. Edwin Montagu has been appointed Minister of Munitions, Mr. Mckinnon Wood, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Tennant, Secretary for Scotland and Lord Curzon a permanent member of the War Committee.

AEROPLANE VISITS NORTH FORELAND.

DRIVEN OFF BY GUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 9.

It is officially stated that a hostile aeroplane attempted a raid this morning near the North Foreland. It was repulsed by anti-aircraft guns and fled to sea pursued by our airmen, but could not be overtaken. No bombs were dropped.

AEROPLANES VISIT SOUTH EAST COAST.

NO DAMAGE REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 10.

It is officially announced that shortly before midnight enemy aeroplanes visited the south-east coast and apparently about five bombs were dropped.

No damage has hitherto been reported. Anti-aircraft guns engaged the raiding machines.

(Continued from Column 6.)

rifle. The instinct to smoke was almost irresistible. A dozen times one's hand felt for one's pipe but not a match was struck in all that Army of thousands of men. Sometimes one feels that one is moving in a circle. One could swear to lights on the horizon, gesticulating figures on a bank. Many of us confessed to a persistent instinct which would have swung us round to the right but the Sapper guide was undivertible. Suddenly we came upon the Turkish trenches. They were empty, an abandoned outpost. The column halted, made a circuit. I felt that we were involved in an inextricable coil, a knot that would not be unravelled till dawn. We were passing each other, going different ways, and nobody knew who was who. But we swung into a direct line without a hitch. It was a miracle of discipline and leadership.

At the next long half the point of bifurcation, the counter of steps was relieved. It had turned bitterly cold. I found my sowar on the flank, took a second horse blanket from under the saddle rolled up into it, and fell so soundly asleep that the column almost rode over me when they started again. An hour after that the Sapper spoke. The strain was ended. We had struck the sandhills of the Dujaila depression. Then we saw the flash of Townshend's guns at Kut, a comforting assurance of the directness of our line. That the surprise of the Turk was complete was shown by the fires in the Arab encampments, between which we passed silently in the false dawn. A mile or two to our north and west the camp fires of the Turks were already glowing. A flank of guards was sent out. They passed among the Arab tents without a shot being fired. Soon the glowing light disclosed our formidable numbers. Ahead of us there was a camp in the Nullah itself. An old man just in the act of gathering fuel walked straight into us. He threw himself on his knees at my feet and lifted his hands with a Biblical gesture of supplication crying out Ar-rab Ar-rab, an effective, though probably unmerited shibboleth. As he knelt his women at the other end of the camp were driving off the village flocks. Here I remembered that I was alone with the guide of a column in an event which ought to have been as historic as the relief of Khartoum.

A NIGHT MARCH IN MESOPOTAMIA.

"MIRACLE OF DISCIPLINE AND LEADERSHIP."

HOW FLASH OF KUT GUNS WAS SEEN.

(By "Eye-Witness" in Mesopotamia.)

MESOPOTAMIA.

It was at the Dujaila Redoubt that General Aylmer's force met with a check in their advance to relieve Kut on the morning of March 8th. The British troops now occupy the Redoubt and the whole of the enemy's formidable Sinn position on the right bank. The attack in March failed for a variety of reasons, but it was very near to being a success. The plan of operations was thorough in every detail and the night march was a most brilliant affair. It is not as a rule advisable to describe military operations at the time, but now that we hold the Redoubt, the point of objection to the narrative of the night march is removed.

The assembly was at the Pools of Siloam, a spot where we used to water our horses, two miles south-west of Thorny Nullah. We left camp at 7 just as it was getting dark. We had gone a mile when we saw the lamps of the assembly posts. Thousands of men were to meet here from different points, horse, foot and guns. They would proceed in three columns to a point south of west, where they would bifurcate and take a new direction, Columns A and B making for the depression south of the Dujaila Redoubt, Column C for a point facing the Turkish lines between the Dujaila and Sinn Redoubts. There was never such a night march. Somebody quoted Tel-el-Kebir as a precedent, but the difficulties here were doubled. The assembly and guidance of so large a force over country untrodden by us previously and featureless save for a Nullah and some scattered sandhills demanded something like genius in discipline and organisation.

I was with the Sapper who guided the column. Our odd little party reported themselves to the Staff Officer under the red lamp of Column A. "Who are you" he asked, and it tickled my vanity to think that we, the scouts, were for the moment the most vital organ of the whole machine. If anything miscarried with us, it would mean confusion, perhaps disaster; at any rate the dislocation of these carefully laid schemes. For in making a flank march round the enemy's position we were disregarding, with justifiable confidence the first axiom of war.

TWO MANY GUIDES.

We were an odd group. There was the Sapper guide. He had his steps to count; and his compass to look to when his eye was not on a bearing of the stars. And there was the guard of the guide to protect him from the suggestions of any who might have doubts as to the correctness of his line. Everything must depend on one head and any interruptions might throw him off his course. As we were starting I hear a digression under the lamp.

"I make it half past five from Sirius"

"I make it two fingers left of that."

"Oh you're going by the Corps map."

"206 degrees true."

"I was going by magnetic bearing."

Ominous warning of what might happen if too many guides directed the march. Then there was the man with the bicycle. We had no cyclometer, but two men checked the revolution of the wheel. And there were other counters of steps, of whom I was one, for counting and comparison. From these an aggregate distance was struck. But it was not until we were well on the march that I noticed the man with the pace stick, who staggered and reeled like an inebriated crab in his efforts to extricate his biped from the unevenness of the ground before he was trampled down by the Column. I watched him with a curious fascination and as I grew sleepier and sleepier that part of my consciousness which was not counting steps recognised him as a cripple who had come out to Mesopotamia in this special role "to do his bit." His humped back protuding under his mackintosh as he laboured forward bent into a hoop, must have suggested the idea which was accepted as a fact until I pulled myself together at the next halt and heard the mechanical and unimaginative half of me repeat "four thousand, seven hundred and twenty-one." The man raised himself into erectness with a groan, and a crippled green grocer whom I had known in my youth,—to mme, the basis type of a hunchback,—become an upstanding British private.

AN ABANDONED POST.

Walking thus in the dark with the wind in one's face at a kind of funeral goose step it is very easy to fall asleep. Riding a camel for hours in the night I have had the same sense of breasting interminable waves which lap one into a trance. The odds were that we would blunder into some Turkish picquet or patrol. Had we done so, I for one would have been incapable of spontaneous action. Looking back it was hard to realise that the inky masses, behind like a column of following smoke, was an army on the march. The stillness was so profound one heard nothing save the howl of the jackal, the cry of flighting geese and the ungreased wheel of an ammunition limber or the click of a picketing peg against a stirrup. We came to a place where a cavalry patrol had halted, and the impact of a nailed boot on a bully beef tin resounded like the crack of a

(Continued in Column 5.)

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

FURTHER DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

MR. WACHA DEFENDS SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

NO NEED FOR COMPULSION.

At a meeting of the Corporation held yesterday, when Mr. C. V. Mehta presided, Mr. Baptista's proposition about the state of primary education in Bombay was again discussed at great length, and when the Corporation adjourned the question was still under discussion.

The debate on the following proposition moved at the meeting held on the 26th June, and on the amendments moved at the meeting held on the 29th June, was resumed:—

The original proposition proposed by Mr. Joseph Baptista, seconded by Mr. J. M. P. Muirhead:

That in the opinion of the Corporation, the state of primary education in Bombay is unsatisfactory and the Schools Committee be requested to submit proposals for the immediate improvement of the same.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna:

That in the opinion of the Corporation the time has arrived for a larger extension of primary eduoation in this City and for improvement therein and the Schools Committee be requested to submit proposals for the measures to be taken for effecting this object.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia, seconded by Mr. Ramkrishna S. Navalkar:

That a Committee composed of twenty-one Councillors be appointed to enquire, in consultation with the Commissioner, into the working of the Schools Committee and to report what improvements can be effected.

Mr. Salebhoy Barodawalla said the Corporation must consider the whole question of primary education, including that of the health of the children and the Schools Committee's work. He could not follow Mr. Setalwad's amendment, as it was so ingenious. They must have a constructive programme before them. The Corporation had already appointed a Committee to consider the question and it would be better to refer the matter to the Committee, appointed some seven years ago. They must rise to the occasion and take the initiative before the Government asked them to do so. He, therefore, moved an amendment that the question be referred to the Committee already in existence.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded the amendment, but added that the Committee should be asked to make their report so as to include it in the September agenda of the Corporation. Compared to the work of the Standing Committee, he said, the Schools Committee had done very well. They also had their constant complaints about drainage, roads and water supply, all of which concerned the Standing Committee. But he thought the Schools Committee had done better work than the Standing Committee. He, therefore, supported the amendment in the terms stated above.

The Corporation gave permission to make the necessary changes.

A SCIENTIFIC FACT.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna went into the figures given by Mr. Baptista and controverted them. He said the teachers should be better paid, and gave some specific instances where the municipal teachers were paid less than the Government employes. The 19 schools which were called insanitary, were being improved by the Secretary of the Schools Committee as much as possible. The school at Kalbadevi, which was said to be insanitary, it was impossible to improve by removing to a better locality. With regard to these schools he would say that the boys who attended them, must have worse houses, more insanitary perhaps. They were inured to these things and they knew it was a scientific fact. It was not proper to close the schools entirely. If they did the boys would roam in the streets. It was impossible to make better progress until the buildings were finished by the Executive Engineer in a shorter time. He said it was impossible to have schools at Rs. 60,000 to accommodate 1,000 boys at a time. Such schools had been failures on account of the noise they created.

Dr. Abdul Satar Gaya said Mr. Baptista had asked the Corporation to pass a vote of censure on the Schools Committee's work. Mr. Baptista's charges were very vague. Mr. Baptista who advocated Home Rule with cheap eloquence and loud talk, was here asking them that the Municipal Commissioner should be asked to sit on the Schools Committee. This was a retrograde step. The Schools Committee had done their work very well, and he asked the Corporation to accept Mr. Setalwad's amendment.

HIGHER RENTS FOR BETTER BUILDINGS.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said there was no harm in having an enquiry into the work of the Schools Committee. The Schools Committee were doing their work very well, therefore, there could be no objection to have an enquiry. He supported Mr. Wadia's amendment.

Mr. J. P. Orr said he supported Mr. Baptista's amendment. He thought the Schools Committee had done their work well, and the motion was no censure on them. It would be better if the Schools Committee paid higher rents for more sanitary buildings because it was better in the long run. The Schools' Committee should be a pioneer of better rates for more sanitary houses. They could not get better accommodation, unless they paid better rents, and the Corporation would not grudge it. It would be better to have a specialist in education on the Committee.

A WIDER VIEW.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said he was very glad, and not at all sorry, that the question had been raised. Whether they passed a complimentary vote or a vote of censure they must be quite indifferent to it. All the sides of the question of primary education must be discussed thoroughly and then the Corporation must arrive at a definite opinion. Mr. Setalvad's figures were conclusive, if one went into them thoroughly and examined them carefully. So also had Sir Ibrahim supplied them with many figures regarding the work done by the Schools' Committee. Personally, said Mr. Wacha, he wanted to take a broader horizon and take a wider view of the question of elementary education, as far as it was administered in Bombay, and this could only be done by having a comparison not only with this Presidency or Bengal or Madras, but with the whole of India. What had been done in India during the past few years? Mr. Wacha then went into elaborate figures and compared the progress of the city of Bombay with that achieved in the whole of India. He said in the whole of India primary education had increased by 7.6 per cent., whereas in Bombay it had increased by 51 per cent. and this was a great advance. Against the 7 per cent. increase of the number of schools in India, Bombay had 29 per cent. and there was a gradual progress even in these figures. Mr. Baptista had put before them the figures of children of school-going age. But what was the meaning of school-going age? It was taken at the maximum of 16 to 17 years, but they must know that beyond 11 there were no boys in the primary schools. Forty thousand children were going to school at the present time, and there was a gradual increase, in this number, every year of 12 per cent., and it was a very satisfactory progress. But they could not do all that they desired because the Schools Committee had not an adequate number of trained teachers. If the Schools Committee took more children in their schools, how were they to teach them when they had no trained teachers? They could open schools very easily, but where were the teachers? How were they to supply this want? Again when they wanted a little more money,—say to open five more schools,—the Commissioner said that they could not have anything more. And it was only a question of a few thousand rupees more. They should not say in one breath that they were unable to give the Schools' Committee more money and in another that the Committee did not spend enough money.

A SATISFACTORY STATE OF THINGS.

He for one said Mr. Wacha welcomed criticism provided it was well-informed and intelligent criticism. But there was nothing of the kind in this case. They were saying one thing simply because another had said that. It was like one sheep following another. It was their duty to look into the facts more closely and then criticise. Because one man said that the Schools' Committee were not doing good work all should not follow him. Mr. Wacha again quoted more figures to rebut the charges brought against the Schools' Committee. He said that the city of Bombay carried the palm in regard to primary education and that Bombay had 42 per cent. more trained teachers than anywhere in India. He considered that a satisfactory state of things. Mr. Wacha threw a challenge to the Corporation, in regard to the question of insanitary schools on which so much had been said by the previous speakers, to find out better school houses in the localities where the 19 schools were situated. Let them find out better buildings and then come before them and the Schools' Committee would be only too pleased to pay them the required rent, but it was impossible to find better accommodation in these localities.

Much had been said, he continued, about elementary education being advanced by compulsion. The Government of India had considered the question and said that present was not the time for enforcing it. But apart from that, he said, as far as Bombay City was concerned there was no need for compulsory education here. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was of the opinion that elementary teaching should be more extended in the first place and then they could have compulsory education.

ONE AUTOCRAT ENOUGH.

Coming to the question of cutting the Municipal Commissioner in charge of the School Committee's work he said it was enough to have one autocrat, and it was not at all necessary to have another autocrat to take charge of their schools. As far as the question of municipal self-government was concerned two things which concerned people most were conservancy and education. They were there always crying for more self-government, and was it better or wise to place the Municipal Commissioner in charge of their schools? Municipal Commissioners came and went. If they could appoint their own Municipal Commissioner they could train him in the work and it would be a better thing. He agreed that educational experts should assist at the deliberations of the Schools' Committee. Formerly when there was the Joint Schools' Committee in existence Government always appointed educational experts, and they were also assisted by educational experts who sat in the Corporation as Government nominees. But what could he say of the Government nominees now-a-days. The less said of them the better. He could, said Mr. Wacha, speak with some authority on the educational question as he had been a student of it for a long time. He had spoken on educational matters, written on them and studied them very thoroughly, and he was proud to say that the Schools' Committee's work was very good. It did not matter how much abuse they showered on it.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said he did not want to speak at a very great length. He then read from the report made by the Government Educational Inspector on the very schools which were said to be very insanitary and the Inspector's opinion was that these schools were not at all objectionable. These schools were situated in the very worst parts of the city, and the report was made by a Government officer. But it was all a question of funds and the Schools Committee were quite willing to spend more money if they were provided with more funds, but unless they did so, they could not lay any blame at their door.

At this stage the Corporation adjourned till Thursday next.

MRS. BESANT NOT TO ENTER BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

ASTOUNDING ORDER BY GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL.

"PREJUDICIAL TO PUBLIC SAFETY."

PROHIBITION UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 10.

The following order has been served on Mrs. Besant, to-day:—

Whereas in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council there are reasonable grounds for believing that Mrs. Annie Besant has acted, and is about to act, in a manner prejudicial to public safety, now therefore the Governor-in-Council, in exercise of powers conferred by Rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules 1115 published in Notification of the Government of India in Legislative Department No. 36 dated 9th December, 1915, is pleased to direct that the said Mrs. Besant shall not enter and shall not reside or remain in the province of Bombay pending further orders of Government and the said Mrs. Besant is hereby informed that if she knowingly disobeys this order, she will be liable to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and will also be liable to a fine.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council
Secretary to Government.

Dated this 29th of June, 1916.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 5.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Courtney, Artillery.
Major R. D. Maxwell, Irish Rifles.
Captain J. V. Barff, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain E. R. Chetham-Strode, Border Regiment.
Captain H. N. Davenport, Oxford and Bucks L. I.
Captain G. V. Dudley, Artillery.
Captain G. G. Permon-Hodge, Artillery.
Captain M. L. Gordon, Gordons.
Captain W. T. Smith, Medicals.
Lieut. F. V. Bell, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. L. Birch, Border Regiment.
Lieut. E. H. Blenkinsop, Gloucesters.
Lieut. C. N. Bond, Somerset L. I.
Lieut. J. F. Cameron, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut. L. H. Curry, South Lancashires.
Lieut. H. W. Edwards, Machine gun Corps.
Lieut. R. G. Gun-Cunninghame, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieut. F. D. Reynolds, West Surreys.
Lieut. W. M. Sharpe, Artillery.
Lieut. A. C. Somerset, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. W. M. Wright, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. S. L. Armstrong, Somerset Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. C. Blackwell, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. M. Clode, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. S. J. Cobb, Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. C. Cowen, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. J. S. Davies, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. J. C. Devoy, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. H. White, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. A. Dickson, Royal Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut. W. M. Drummond, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. C. L. Ferguson, Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. F. C. Flint, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. B. Tootell, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. E. O. Goulden, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. F. L. Harding, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. F. C. Harvey, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. R. C. Lees, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. A. McLaren, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. F. Matthews, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. L. C. Smith, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. C. B. Taylor, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Taylor, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. A. W. Mckenzie, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. H. Moberley, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. C. G. Moncrieff, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. N. B. Murphy, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. A. T. Paynter, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut. A. A. Pentland, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. J. N. Pickering-Clarke, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut. H. H. Pizey, Bedords.
Second-Lieut. G. Thorneycroft, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. E. Turnbull, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. A. Wilkinson, Middlesex.

LONDON, July 6.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain C. M. Humbledrofts, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. J. R. Brownlie, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. R. D. Cook, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Macleod, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. H. L. Fitzherbert, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. C. J. Fox, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. E. Huddart, Rifle Brigade
Second-Lieut. W. R. Kennard, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut. O. J. Kohnstam, North Staffordshires.
Second-Lieut. L. Mackinnon, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. A. O. Miles, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. J. C. Simpson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. C. F. Snow, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. L. F. Vinicombe, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. G. W. Wellstead, Hampshires.

NOW KILLED.

Lieut. R. Richards, Royal Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. E. C. Hambert, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. A. E. Mason, Leicesters.

DIED.

Captain W. Allan, Lincolns.
Captain C. J. Hughes, Connaught Rangers.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. I. S. Campbell, Northumberlands.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Lieut. A. Cairnduff, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. N. L. Ames, London Regiment.

NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. E. A. Howell, London Regiment.

MISSING.

Captain R. D. Whittaker, Sussex.
Lieut. E. Watson, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. J. R. Ardill, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. F. T. Arkoll, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. F. Grisewood, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. F. J. Hanby, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. F. W. Moyle, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. H. P. Oliver, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. L. A. Prior, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. J. B. Salberg. Sussex.
Second-Lieut. S. H. Swallow, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. H. T. Kerr, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. D. N. Morgan, Cyclist Corps.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Worsnop, West Yorkshires.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Impey, Sussex.
Major G. F. Blakeley, Warwicks.
Major A. M. Boyall, West Yorkshires.
Major M. F. Dennis, Scottish Borderers.
Major P. C. Huth, Shropshires.
Major L. W. Rees, Artillery.
Captain A. F. Anderson, West Yorkshires.
Cajtain E. G. Cassels, Sussex.
Captain S. Hughes, Sussex.
Captain M. J. Mankalua, Sussex.
Captain B. J. Leonard, London Regiment.
Captain C. E. Neill, Army Veterinary Corps.
Captain E. Rotheram, Warwicks.
Captain M. Wayman, Durhams.
Lieut. R. Alexander, Black Watch.
Lieut. E. M. Allen, Hampshires.
Lieut. A. C. Bender, Hampshires.
Lieut. H. G. Davies, Hampshires.
Lieut. L. T. Wire, Hampshires.
Lieut. G. M. Ayers, Artillery.
Lieut. H. G. Hendley, Artillery.
Lieut. E. U. Oyler, Artillery.
Lieut. M. E. Weatherall, Artillery.
Lieut. S. C. Boys, Sussex.
Lieut. H. C. Robinson, Sussex.
Lieut. M. Clough, West Yorkshires.
Lieut. P. C. Marindin, West Yorkshires.
Lieut. R. G. Hunter, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut. N. H. Langley-Smith, Gloucesters.
Lieut. R. P. Wild, Gloucesters.
Lieut. B. G. Martineau, Warwicks.
Lieut. F. O. New, Leicesters.
Lieut. E. A. Packe, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut. G. Ambler, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. A. Chalk, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. C. C. Dorman, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. E. B. Jones. Sussex.
Second-Lieut. J. Mercer, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. E. Sparkes, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. L. B. Turner, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. R. B. Ash, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. C. A. Friedlander, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. W. C. Watkin, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. A. C. Beasley-Robinson, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. E. A. Cameron, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. A. E. Clarke, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. S. Hunter, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. L. R. Bull. Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. L. K. Collins, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. H. R. Cooke, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. S. Davis. London Regiment.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Dawe, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. J. L. Denny, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. G. W. Dibble, Devons.
Second-Lieut. G. V. Donaldson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. N. Eadie, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. C. R. Featherby, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. A. H. Freestone, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. E. S. Gore, North Staffordshires.
Second-Lieut. F. C. Griffiths, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. A. G. Winterbottom, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. E. G. Hankinson, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. V. C. Hares, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut. R. A. Johnson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. J. Macdonald, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut. W. S. Maitland, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. A. J. Read, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Taylor, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. P. F. Trotter, Guernsey Militia.
Second-Lieut. S. H. Wigmore, Hampshires.

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Lieut. A. S. Knight, Dorsets.
Lieut. G. Lawler, Irish Rifles.
Lieut. L. B. Proctor, Northumberland Fusiliers
Lieut. J. Skelly, Lincolns.
Lieut. J. Walton, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. R. M. Yoneton, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut. B. E. Ablitt, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. K. H. Allen, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. G. Anderton, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. I. Baddeley, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. G. Barr, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. E. P. Beaumont, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. J. R. Beckett, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. E. F. Bennett, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. C. T. Blackburn, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. R. A. Bogue, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. J. R. S. Borman, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. E. H. Brittain, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. R. F. Broadbridge, Essex.
Second-Lieut. E. J. Brooman, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. B. E. Brown, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. W. L. Browne, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieut. F. P. H. Bull, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G. N. Carey, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. A. Cooper, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. J. Cooper, Highland Lights.
Second-Lieut. A. H. Cornell, Devons.
Second-Lieut. K. S. Courtenay, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. O. Doss, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. R. G. Dobson, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. H. Dunstan, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. J. B. R. Ellison, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. S. Elsworth, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. D. S. Esdon, West Surreys.
Second-Leiut. T. A. Evans, Essex.
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Second-Lieut. S. E. Faux, Manchesters.
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Second-Lieut. M. A. Fraser, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. W. Goddard, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. H. R. Gray, Essex.
Second-Lieut. W. Green, Border Regiments.
Second-Lieut. J. G. Hampson, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. E. H. Harrison, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieut. W. E. Hicks, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. Hickson, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. C. G. Higgins, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. D. B. Hill, Norfolks.
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Second-Lieut. G. C. Ward, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. R. F. White, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. E. A. Whitehurst, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. A. W. Wilkinson, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. D. G. Williams, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. F. H. Woodbridge, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. D. E. M. Woodhouse, West Kents.

B. B. & C. I. TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall esteem it a great favour if you will publish the following in your most valued paper.

Although correspondence had appeared some time back in your paper as regards the running of a fast train on Sundays from Borivli which would reach Church Gate Station between 10-13 and 10-45 a.m. and also of running a similar train in the evening at 6-30 p.m., the Company's officials have turned a deaf ear to such complaint.

I appeal to the said officials to make a surprise visit to the said trains, namely, the up train leaving Borivli at 9-37 a.m. and the down train leaving Colaba at 6-40 p.m. on the next Bank Holiday which falls on the 1st August next.

I thank the Railway officials on behalf of the passengers for extending the 8-15 p.m. down daily train to Borivli as before, but instead of making the train run immediately the Company in its circular has notified that the train will run from the 15th instant.—Yours, etc.,

BAHADKER.

Bazar Road,

BELGIAN CHILDREN'S DAY.

YESTERDAY'S CONCERTS.

Yesterday was appointed by the National Committee for Relief in Belgium as the Belgian Children's Day, and it was observed as such throughout the British Empire. In Bombay, as in other towns of the Presidency, the scholars of various educational institutions gave concerts and other forms of entertainments in aid of the Belgian Children's Fund. In the city, in addition to having concerts, many schools had arranged to send out their scholars to the principal streets of the Fort to collect money, but rain greatly interfered with this arrangement yesterday. Despite this handicap, however, the scholars of some of the schools in the Fort came out with collection boxes and cards and succeeded in collecting goodly amounts in aid of the Fund. The pupils of the Young Ladies' High School (Hornby Road) made a large number of people passing by their institution, contribute to the Fund, and so did the scholars of some of the schools further up the road.

Many schools gave entertainments yesterday, the most notable among them being the one given by the pupils and staff of the Queen Mary High School. The Opera House was crowded on the occasion The Cantata "The Battle of the Books" was given in two scenes. The performers acquitted themselves very creditably. The programme opened with the singing of the song of the Belgian Flag, "Black, Yellow and Red." This was followed by the Cantata, the finale being a striking tableau and the chorus of "Rule Britannia." A number of wounded soldiers from the front were accommodated in the auditorium.

Several other educational institutions gave entertainments. They included the Aryan Education Society's High School; Wilson High School, the schools conducted by the Zoroastrian Girls' Schools' Association; Parsi Girls' School Association's school at Chandanvadi, Fort, Convent School; Sir Jacob Sassoon's Jewish Free High School; St. Joseph's Girls' High School, (Bhuleshwar); Antonia DaSilva High School, (Dadar), St. Isabel's School, (Matharpacady); and the Catholic Children of Thana.

As the result of the entertainments already held and others that will be held during the course of the week, it is expected a substantial addition will be made to the Belgian Fund, and how great this addition will be can be imagined from the fact that the proceeds of a concert given by one school,—the Young Ladies' High School,—amounted to over Rs. 2,000.

POONA, July 10.

The Belgian children's day in Poona witnessed organised efforts on the part of local school children to raise funds. Schools in the Cantonment put forth a joint effort which took form of a children's concert at the Council Hall to which every school in the Cantonment contributed at least one item.

THE CHIEF JUDGESHIP OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am in entire accord with the sensible remarks "LL.B." has made in his letter under the above heading which appeared in your issue of the 8th July. The pleaders of Bombay cannot be too severely censured for their apathy and indifference in thus allowing their rights to be trampled under foot in this matter.

As to the larger question of doing away with the distinction between Vakils and Advocates and throwing the Original Side open to the Pleader Bar, although I entirely approve of LL.B's views, I do not think it is Bombay's conservatism that comes in the way of her following the example of the other Presidencies. It is the vested interests of the Barristers and Attorneys.

Mr. Setalwad has, by his own brilliant success on the Original Side proved to the world that the Appellate Side pleader is not only capable of penetrating the mysteries of the Original Side practice but can do it better than many barristers who learn their trade in the English Inns of Court. And no one can argue with sense that a lawyer, who can cope with the knotty and intricate points of law that arise in the Appellate Side of the High Court and thus assist in making the law as given to the whole Presidency through the Law Reports, cannot practise only on the Original Side.

As to why the Appellate Bar does not approach the present learned Chief Justice, I know the present Appellate Side Bar better than any one else and I assure you that the seniors are too busy making money and too successful to bother about the public and the juniors too hungry and dull to partake in any useful movement.—Yours, etc.

ALSO LL.B.,

A GERMAN DESERTER.

Prof. Murray tells this unpleasant tale of a German deserter who came into the British lines:—

"One of a small party of deserters had managed to come into our trenches shortly before my visit; the others had been shot on the way. He was not personally an attractive man, so they told me. It was not so much that he betrayed his comrades with alacrity; I hear that the prisoners generally do that.

"The thing against this man was his correspondence. There were letters from his mother and sister begging him not to allow his fiancee to send him any more presents, as she was starving herself to death; and there was a half-finished letter written subsequently by himself to the fiancee, imploring her piteously to send him *delikatessen*, lest he and his mates should perish. I need hardly add that, like all the Germans taken recently, he was plump and well fed."

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(The Sunday Edition of the "Bombay Chronicle")

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON AND FROM SUNDAY JULY 30th

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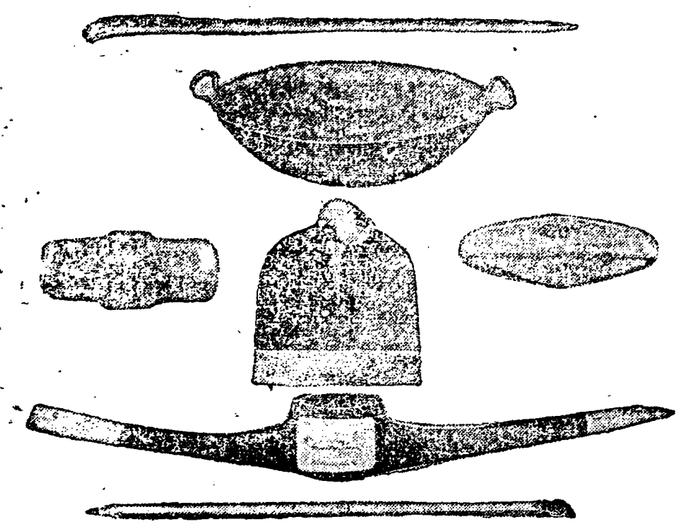

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Resident Engineer's Office, Dadar
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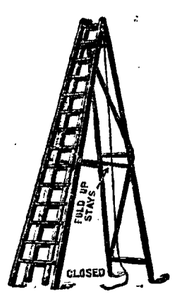

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